The New-York Times.

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SIGNS OF THE COMING CONTEST

Movements of Gen. Grant and Gen. Burnside.

Significant Preparations of the Army of the Potomac.

A Swarm of Sutlers and Camp Followers Sent to the Rear.

Reports Respecting the Strength of the Rebel Army.

Lee Said to be Moving Troops Into the Shenandoah Valley.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

Gen. GRANT left here for the front to-day, and Gen. BURNSIDE went by special boat to Fortress Monroe. It is understood that the recent development of the intentions of the rebels renders an early movement of the Army of the Potomac highly probable. Such an event will be in accordance with the expressed desires of Mr. LINCOLN and other leading men here. Without going into details, it is enough to say that the Spring has not been idled away, and that preparations for the impending campaign have been equal to the importance of the work to be accomplished. There is little doubt that the next thirty days will bring about a great change of some kind in military affairs.

The recent order of Gen. GRANT banishing sutlers from the army, rids it of over twenty-eight hundred supernumeraries.

The War Department has given orders for an addition of 15,000 beds to the present hospital accommodations here. All patients able to bear removal are to be sent North at once.

The report gains credence here among military men that LEE has sent part of his army into the Shenandoah Valley, with a view of compelling GRANT to divide his army by sending a force in pursuit.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH TO THE INQUIRER.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20.

A party of rebel deserters arrived here this morning, having left the rebel lines on Sunday last. One of them, an orderly sergeant in a Mississippi regiment, states that LEE's whole force on the Rapidan amounts to about sixty thousand men, consisting of two army corps, but that reinforcements were constantly arriving. LONGSTREET was reported to be at Charlottesville with his army, marching toward Staunton, for the purpose, it is thought, of advancing down the Shenandoah Valley. Twenty thousand new recruits are stated to be on their way from Mobile to join LEE.

Some days since, seven days' rations were issued to LEE's army, and it was currently believed in the army that he intended to commence a forward movement. This deserter states that the rebels stake everything on the next great fight between LEE and GRANT. The spirits of the men are kept up in anticipation of gaining a victory this Spring.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

The following information was received to-night from the Army of the Potomac:

Five deserters from the Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment came into our lines yesterday. They positively assert that LONGSTREET's army is at Orange Court-house, and that LEE's entire force is not more than 40,000 or 50,000 strong.

The vessels are very vigilant and have strictly forbidden their pickets to hold communication with our own.

A deserter from the Forty-third North Carolina Regiment also came in yesterday. He claims to be a good Union man, says he was conscripted three weeks ago, and being put on picket yesterday for the first time, made up his mind to desert, and swam over the river during the night.

The artillery of the Second Corps was reviewed yesterday by Gen. HANCOCK.

Private RILEY, Company A, First Connecticut Cavalry, while on picket near Grove Church, was snatched up by guerrillas, on Tuesday. Pursuit was given, but without avail.

Upwards of 1,500 sick have been sent to Washington during the past two days.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

Additional Particulars of the Barbarities Perpetrated.

The Illinois *State Journal* has the following particulars of the massacre, from an officer on board a gunboat which accompanied the transport *Platte Valley* to Fort Pillow under a flag of truce:

"Thirty-six white men and twenty-one colored were then sentenced to die. Six hundred troops, saving the forty prisoners then away, were then ordered to be made line before cavalier—the fort being occupied by nearly three hundred white men (Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry) and the rest black (Sixth United States Artillery.) The fight lasted until 5 o'clock P. M., the garrison refusing to surrender, when treacherously and in true cheekite style, the enemy, *under flag of truce*, moved up the ditches in the rear of the fort and stormed it. Up to this time only eight or ten had been hurt, but now the massacre began, our men having thrown down their arms and given themselves up. They ran down to the water's edge for protection, but their murderers reviled and cursed them, pursuing their bloody work, robbing our men of money and valuables, and shooting their hands into the pockets and breasts of our soldiers to be sure they had given up all. After all the white men, except those on board our boat, were killed, the few negroes left were ordered to bury the dead in the trenches. They were then made to *dig a ditch for themselves*, and were also put into the same ditch. The following morning the shooting of negroes was resumed, and many who had escaped the night before, were now discovered and met their fate.

The rebel surgeons offered to do something for our wounded, but their officers came and forbade it, at the same time shooting down some negroes who had ventured into the quarters. It is beyond question that the few suffered to live, were spared as a show of humanity, and these were so mutilated that nearly all the wounds will prove mortal. Eight died before we reached Cairo, and not more than ten will probably survive of the remainder. LIEUT. LINDSEY is already dead. We left Capt. POSTER and the Adjutant almost dying. The wounds are all of the most terrible and fatal character. Some of the sabre gashes were frightful. Eyes were shot out, heads laid open till the brains oozed out, and many were shot through both lungs. Most of the wounds were in the bowels and lungs, and some of the men bled from five to nine wounds. The legs of one man were both crushed, and one boy, not yet fifteen, had both legs and his back broken. Scarcely any had less than two and three severe wounds.

"There is no doubt that the murderers intended every one should die. Nearly all the wounded could talk when first brought on board, and they all told the same story. There were no contradictions in their statements, and *every one assured me he was unwounded when he gave himself up a prisoner. The Accepted was fired and the sick and wounded burned without mercy*, and one sick man brought on the boat, who had escaped, told me himself that the rebels came to his tent and deliberately set fire to it. The men all assured us that CHALMERS did not take more than forty prisoners—some thought there were not more than twenty. The prisoners were drawn up in line and marched off under the eyes of the wounded, who say that no artillery officer was amongst them. Capt. YOUNG (Provost-Marshal) had not yet been sent away when we landed—he came on board on parole, and was much affected on seeing the condition of the men with whom he had so gallantly fought. The officers of the *Platte Valley* placed the boat at the disposal of the suffering soldiers, and Maj. DAMON (naval surgeon) is entitled to much respect and gratitude for the skill and tenderness shown the wounded. He is a very noble man, and devoted himself day and night to his sad but humane work, assisted by many of the passengers. The wounded men bore up bravely and cheerfully, constantly expressing their gratitude for every kindness and attention, and enduring without complaint the most fearful agonies. They assured me they did not dare surrender until compelled, as the rebels would not agree to spare the colored troops, and the white soldiers were nearly all deserters from the Southern army.

I have given you simply a statement of reliable facts, gathered carefully from those in the fight, and which may be depended upon. Many persons can testify to the burning bodies seen in the fort, and other evidences of the brutality and fiendish barbarities perpetrated by the murderers of Fort Pillow. CHALMERS told us that FORREST was back on the hill—if so, he was probably wounded, as he did not show himself. Gen. LEE and Gen. FAULKNER were with CHALMERS.

The massacre stands without a parallel—words can give no adequate idea of the blood and destruction. Evermore the place will be held in horror and known as the spot where the blackest deed of the war exceeded itself."

THE RED RIVER OPERATIONS.

Further Particulars of the Battles.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

Two Rebel Generals Killed and One Wounded.

Gallant Fighting of the Union Gunboats.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 21.

Advices from Grand Ecore, Red River, up to the morning of the 15th, have been received.

The battle of the 8th was fought at Sabine Cross Roads. The enemy were commanded by Gens. MAGRUDER, HOLMES and TAYLOR, all under KIRBY SMITH.

The enemy's loss on the first day is placed at 1,500.

The second day's fight was at Pleasant Hill, where, as previously stated, the enemy was most gloriously routed and driven from the field by our forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH, Gen. BANKS commanding in chief.

The enemy's loss was heavy—two to our one. Among their killed were Gens. MOUTON and PARSONS.

After the first day's fight, Gen. BANKS, being short of rations, sent word to the Admiral to return with the fleet, which had advanced to within eighty miles of Shreveport, and was preparing to blow up the Dolsware, at New Falls City, which the rebels had sunk in the channel. On the reception of Gen. BANKS dispatches the fleet hurried back, and on the way down was attacked by large numbers of the enemy on both sides of the river, who attempted to capture the transports. A fight ensued between the gunboats and rebels, in which the latter were splendidly repulsed, with 500 or 600 killed and a large number wounded, while none on the gunboats were injured.

Gen. GREENE, commanding the rebels in this action, had his head blown off by a shell.

A naval dispatch boat from the mouth of the Red River, has arrived with five hundred bales of cotton.

The steamer *Golden Eagle*, from Memphis, has 600 bales of cotton for Evansville and Cincinnati.

Gen. COMBS has arrived here.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Forrest Retreating into Mississippi—Grierson in Pursuit—Reviews—Cotton Reports.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 21.

The steamer *City of Alton* has arrived with a large number of horses, mules, and wagons, for this place, and sixty bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The review of the Memphis militia, on the 18th, was a very creditable affair. Gen. HURLBUT delivered a farewell address.

Memphis cotton market firm, with upward tendency, prices ranging 65c.@70c.

Gen. WASHBURN passed down for Memphis to-day to relieve Gen. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, April 19.

FORREST is retreating into Mississippi. CHALMERS and MCCULLOCH have passed the Tallahatchie. GRIERSON is pressing near FORREST's column.

Gen. HURLBUT reviewed the negro troops under Gen. CHETLAIN here to-day. They made a fine appearance.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Important Order from Gen. Sherman.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 21.

Orders were received at Columbus yesterday from Gen. SHERMAN, prohibiting the issue of passes to citizens to go beyond Nashville.

Authority has been received from the War Department to raise one or more regiments of heavy artillery in this State.

The Twentieth and Sixtieth Ohio Regiments leave for Annapolis this morning.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

An Inebriated General—Capture of a Female Surgeon.

RINGGOLD, Ga., Wednesday, April 20.

The enemy is quiet. There is a tacit understanding between the pickets on both sides to keep quiet. Gen. PATTERSON, whose brigade pickets front this place, got drunk at Tunnel Hill a few days since and was placed under arrest.

Miss MARY E. WALKER, acting assistant surgeon of DAN'L MCCOOK's brigade, was captured by the enemy a day or two since while visiting citizen patients outside of our lines.

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 21.

The St. Louis County Court, yesterday, donated a tract of five hundred acres of highly improved land, twelve miles from the city, known as the Gamble's farm, to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The farm is valued at between $30,000 and $40,000. The city has already donated and paid out of the treasury $20,000 cash for the same noble object.

It is hoped that these munificent gifts will furnish an example worthy of emulation by other counties and cities in the country, and stimulate individuals, corporations and firms, to render the success of the fair still more signal.

The Maryland Fair.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 20.

The Maryland Fair proves successful far beyond the most sanguine expectations, *notwithstanding the price of admission to-day has been double.* So great has been the rush that to-night crowds were unable to gain admittance. A gentleman who visited the New-York fair last week, says the Maryland fair in some respects excels that far-famed exhibition, both as regards richness and variety of goods and the rare taste of the decorations.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REBEL ATTACK ON PLYMOUTH.

Desperate Attempt to Take Fort Gray.

The Rebels Are Repulsed With Great Slaughter.

A Rebel Ram and Four Gunboats Moving Down to Co-operate.

The Rebels Fifteen Thousand Strong.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 21.

The *Inquirer* of this City has the following special intelligence:

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, April 19.

Refugees from Plymouth, N. C., report that fighting commenced there on Sunday afternoon.

The rebels in force attacked Fort Gray, which is about a mile from the town, on the Roanoke River.

They planted a heavy battery on Polk's Island, about half a mile distant, and kept up a continuous fire, during which they succeeded in cutting away the flag mast at the fort.

This was replaced, and the Stars and Stripes again floated defiantly in the face of the foe.

The rebels then advanced slowly forward, up to within a short distance of the fort, when they made an impetuous charge.

They were received with a galling fire, which thinned their ranks and caused them to fall back.

Again and again they rallied to the charge, and endeavored to take the citadel, but to no purpose.

Each time they were repulsed with fearful slaughter.

They retired with their artillery still keeping up a fire.

Their iron ram and four rebel gunboats had moved down the river to the obstructions, within six miles of the town, to cooperate with the land forces.

The rebel force is from 10,000 to 15,000 strong.

The rebel cavalry are under command of Gen. RANSOM.

Gen. WESSELS is in command of the Union forces. He has Plymouth well fortified, and pronounces it impregnable.

In front of the town are stationed several of our gunboats. They have done good service and will continue to do more.

The gunboats have had to stand already much of the brunt of the engagement. The fire of the rebel artillery has been directed on them, and it is said that on the gunboat *Bombshell* several have been killed and wounded.

All the citizens of Plymouth have left the place, and most of them are quartered on Roanoke Island.

Several of the rebel shells had fallen in the town.

During the engagement the rebels captured a member of the Second North Carolina Loyal Regiment, who formerly deserted they allege, from the Seventh North Carolina Rebel Regiment, and it is reported that he was hung on the spot without even so much as the form of a trial.

It is rumored that the rebels have also made a demonstration simultaneously with this in the vicinity of Newbern.

The rebels have a great anxiety to redeem the State, as they see that it is fast receding from their grasp. Though they may use exertions almost superhuman, they will find that the Union arms can cope successfully with any force that they may bring.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 21.

The *Advertiser* says in the attack on Plymouth, last Sunday, by sea and land, the gunboat *Whitehead* is reported to have been sunk. The rebels came down the Roanoke River, estimated fifteen thousand strong. The fight was going on up to midnight of Sunday. The Union force is believed to be strong enough to hold out.

Mysterious Death of a Young Woman.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, April 20.

A young woman named Mrs. S. A. LEONARD, a passenger between New-York and Boston, stopped at the Massasoit House in this city, on Tuesday evening, and to-night was found dead in her bed. She had no baggage, but was well dressed. No clue to her residence had been obtained, and the cause of her death still remains a mystery. She was about thirty years of age.

Gen. Sickles at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 21.

Gen. DAN. SICKLES and staff, arrived here last night, and visited the Board of Trade to-day. He also had a reception at the Tremont, this afternoon, and addressed a large concourse of citizens at the Bryan Hall, this evening.

Plattsburgh, Mo., Destroyed by Fire.

St. Louis, Thursday, April 21.

The town of Plattsburgh, Mo., took fire on Saturday night. All the business portion of the town was destroyed. Loss $160,000. Insurance light.

INGENIOUS THIEF—A NEW MODE OF ROBBERY.—A new and somewhat cunning method of robbery was discovered yesterday afternoon by Officer LEE, of the Second Precinct. A lad, apparently about 14 years old, poorly clad, and having the manners of a rowdy, stalloned himself at the front window of Messrs. S. S. LAWRENCE & Co.'s Bankers, at No. 164 Nassau-street; by means of an ice-pick and a chisel, he, quite unobserved by the clerks in attendance, made a small hole between the glass and the sash, and although great numbers of persons were constantly passing along the street he was engaged in his work for nearly half an hour, during which time he inserted a wire through the small orifice he had made and took from the shelf in the window a $50 coupon Treasury note. Had he been content with this booty, he could easily have made his escape with it, but while using his wire in getting a $500 note through the hole he was caught. He was taken to the Station-house, were he gave his name as ANDREW FITZPATRICK. The police succeeded after several searches, in finding the stolen $50 note, where he had secreted it on his person. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF SHOPLIFTERS.—Two young men, who gave their names as CHARLES PARKER and THOMAS PARSONS, were arrested on Wednesday afternoon, by Roundsman FERRIS of the Broadway Squad, on the charge of stealing $300 worth of silk and other goods from the store of Messrs. ESCHER & DORLER, No. 9 Warren-street. One of the accused made a small purchase, and tendered in payment a $100 Treasury note. While the clerk went out to obtain change, the goods were pocketed by the thieves. After arrest they were searched, and the whole of the stolen property was found upon them. Justice DOWLING committed them both to the Tombs.

MEETING OF RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENTS.—*There was a meeting of the Superintendents of all the New-York railroads "having Western connections" held yesterday afternoon at the St. Nicholas Hotel. HENRY NOTTINGHAM, Esq., presided. The object of the meeting was to arrange the Summer running time for the different routes. Time-tables were submitted and approved which will take effect on the 9th of May.*

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation as to the Cause of the Explosion.

The Coroner's investigation into the causes of the boiler explosion of the United States gunboat *Chenango*, on Friday of last week, was continued yesterday afternoon. The following is the evidence elicited:

Wm. W. Wood, sworn—Am Chief-Engineer in the United States navy, and had general supervision of the construction of the boilers of the *Chenango*; my instructions were to have them made, both as to material and workmanship, in the most thorough manner, in conformity with the specifications—additional to which I received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, through the Superintendent of Contracts, in relation to the bracing of all boilers under my inspection, being constructed in the Navy Department; was instructed particularly in reference to the bracing, which I communicated to the local inspector. [The witness here read a letter of instruction to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Theodore Zeller, under whose inspection and supervision the boilers of the *Chenango* were constructed. He was charged to exercise the utmost diligence in their construction, so as to be manufactured strictly in accordance with specifications.] I have not examined the boiler—that is the business of the local inspector; an additional strain would be imparted to the remaining stays above 64 and under 70; the area of the top of the boiler is 133 square feet or 19,000 inches, making 291 square inches to each stay; the spaces were 10 by 11 inches on the side, being 120 square inches to a brace; these boilers were never intended to work over 35 pounds of pressure.

Questions by the Coroner.—Is it possible after a boiler has endured a pressure of sixty pounds to the inch of cold water, without giving way, to blow it up with less pressure, unless some changes are made by decay or otherwise? I think not.

Q.—If the boilers of the *Chenango* did bear a cold-water pressure of sixty pounds, and then were used in the ordinary way for four days, is it possible to blow up with less than sixty pounds pressure? A.—Not with the same conditions under which they sustained sixty pounds' pressure.

Q.—According to your calculations, about how much pressure per square inch would carry away the stays? A.—If the iron of which the stays were made was capable of sustaining a strength of 60,000 pounds per inch of area, they should bear safely one sixth of that strain, which would be 9,333.33 pounds. They should bear this safely, and probably 50,000 pounds. Repeated strains on the brace would tend to make them yield after the maximum degree of tension they were capable of sustaining was reached.

Q.—The brace being brought up near the breaking point, do you think it would continue to bear that strain? A.—Not after absolute yielding had taken place.

Q.—Do you think the riveted lug on the side of the tube-box was adequate to sustain the steam from the four points on the roof of the boiler? A.—The relative strain at these several points of contact on the braces—so far as resisting the steam imparted to them—will be to each other as their various cross-sections (the sections of metal in the lower brace which yielded) are inferior or less than the sections in the upper attachments.

Q.—Do you think the lower portion of the brace attached to the side of the tube-boxes adequate to sustain the amount of strain that the points of attachment alone would sustain? A.—I think not.

Q.—Do you not think that an inch stay, riveted at two points, would have been much stronger? A.—It would be stronger in proportion to an increased section.

Q.—Looking at the rupture, would you in future recommend people from using such a stay as the one in question? A.—I should recommend a modification in the method of bracing at this particular point; however, at thirty-five pounds working pressure I would think this method reliable.

Q.—Did the rupture, in your opinion, precede or succeed the parting of the stays? A.—My impression is that the stays yielded an instant, or perhaps an unappreciable amount of time, preceding the rupture of the shell.

Q.—If the fracture of the stays preceded the rupture in the roof, does it follow that the rupture in the roof was not the cause of the explosion? A.—The cause of the explosion, in my opinion, was from a pressure accumulated in the boiler greater than what could be sustained by the stays and bracing, and of necessity, the rupture was the result, as before stated. The stays yielded momentarily preceding the rupture in the shell.

Q.—From your general experience of the Martin boiler, with verticle tubes and fire outside of the tubes, and what is known as the Monitor boiler, with *horizontal tubes, and fire inside of the tubes*, in your opinion is the one boiler any more dangerous than *the other? A.—In properly constructed boilers of* either type, I should consider there was little or no difference in equal management.

S. Wilkins Cragg, sworn—Am second assistant engineer in the United States Navy; was ordered to superintend the testing of the boilers of the *Chenango*; was general superintendent, or rather Government inspector; inspected them personally; am not prepared to say how much pressure they could bear; the order was to test them at sixty pounds; they were tested twice; the first time we had a gauge placed on the top of the steam chest, it being usual to place it at the bottom, but made the necessary allowance for the height of the water; they answered the requirements, and I reported favorably to the Navy Department; I examined the boilers to-day, and find they are not braced according to the specifications; the braces from each piece of T iron were fastened to one lug on one tube-box, instead of two lugs, one on each tube-box; if the lug, riveted as it has been on the boiler, had been equal to the strength of two lugs, the strength would have been nearly equal to that required for such a brace; the piece exhibited is not equal to the strength of the two braces.

Myers Cornell, sworn—Reside at No. 222 East Sixteenth-street, New-York; am a machinist and engineer; was in the employ of the Morgan Iron Works at the time the boilers of the *Chenango* were constructed; had superintendence and charge of the details of the work; Mr. Cragg, the Government engineer, superintended the testing of the boilers by hydraulic pressure; they were subjected to fifty-eight pounds pressure, and stood the test; it was witnessed by the Government engineer; I have run the boilers a few times with steam on, working at the dock; I thought them ample to sustain three times the required pressure, which I think was thirty-five pounds; the greatest pressure was thirty-eight pounds while the engine was in motion; there was about twenty-two pounds of mercury in the gauge; do not know that the mercury was blown out of the gauge, as I have not seen it since the explosion.

Henry Mason, sworn—Reside at No. 23 Scammel-street, New-York; am machinist and engineer by occupation; had charge of the engines of the *Chenango* in the 96 hours' trial; had a good deal of trouble in keeping up the water on the trial; the water worked out as it does in all new boilers; sometimes it would take a third of the cylinder of water; it discharged so terribly at times as to stop the engine; momentum of the engine; the water went into the condenser, thence into the cylinder, and from there overboard; the discharge sometimes would be half the size of the pump and then it would not discharge again for two or three hours. The water struck the piston; the deficiency is made up by salt water communication, and from the salt water part of the condenser to the fresh water part; I burned about 18 tons of coal in 24 hours, on the trial; the engine made 83½ revolutions a minute, with a pressure of 38 pounds to the square inch; indicator diagrams were taken to show the power; Mr. Bell was draughtsman in the Morgan Iron Works; I filled the mercury gauge full until it run over; after we all the gauge, we tie a string to the brass indicator and place it at 0 on the scale; consider the boiler not safe in ordinary hands, as the heating surface is too great for the quantity of water contained in the boiler; we had to blow off salt water occasionally; the engine has the surface-condenser; the object of the condenser is to transform all the steam into water, and return it to the boiler again; this condenser accomplished the object to a certain extent; the foaming of a boiler so as to fill the cylinder one-third every stroke, is sufficient to stop the engine completely; would not continue to work the engine if the water caused by foaming came into the cylinder one inch within the range of the stroke; was on board of the *Chenango* on Saturday afternoon, and looked at the upper part of the shell; did not look at it sufficiently to enable me to form an opinion as to the cause of the explosion; did not look at the mercury-guage as an engineer; I have thought that the explosion was caused by an insufficiency of water in the boiler, which might have been caused by water being discharged into the condenser from the boiler; another cause is that the engineer might have thought that he had feed-water, whilst the leakage in the boiler would waste a portion by passing overboard; a skilled and attentive engineer would not have been likely to have been deceived; this boiler worked off more water than any I have had hold of late, even for the Government service; it would be difficult to keep a boiler that worked water, like the boiler in question, supplied; under such circumstances, the danger of an explosion would be great; cannot say that was the cause of the explosion, although that is *my impression; in my opinion, a Martin boiler is* not as safe as a boiler with horizontal tubes; the glass guage would indicate that foaming was taking place; a good engineer will always be able to tell when the boiler is foaming.

Wm. H. Wallace, sworn—Resides at No. 21 Greenavenue; testified to furnishing iron for the boilers of the *Chenango* or *Accotaug*—did not know which; the best quality of iron was usually furnished for marine boilers. Adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Call for Two Hundred Thousand Six Months Men Suggested.

Amendments to the National Bank Bill.

The Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

CONSIDERATION OF THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

Pennsylvania's Expenses in Repelling Rebel Invasion.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SIX MONTHS MEN.

The presence here of the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, has reference to the defence of those States against rebel raids. They are urging upon the President the necessity for a call of two hundred thousand six months' volunteers for special service. Four of the above-named Western States propose to furnish one-half. These troops, if raised, are to be placed along the Ohio River, and will be used to perform duties which are now performed by efficient and experienced regiments. The President has expressed himself favorable to the proposition.

THE BUTTERNUT COPPERHEADS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Information received here confirms suspicions of wide-spread conspiracy in the Northwestern States to inaugurate armed resistance to the Government. The object of this organization, of which we have frequently heard so much, is to accomplish VALLANDIGHAM's idea, and to force the country into compromise with the Southern rebellion. Crawford County, Ohio, the headquarters of a gang of Butternuts, has been placed under martial law, and other counties in that State will probably soon be put in the same position. Ohio, Southern Indiana, and Southern Illinois contain the principal portion of these incipient rebels, whose leaders only await a disaster to the national arms to give signal of revolt.

BARBARISM OF THE ENEMY.

The alledged inhumanity of the rebels in the treatment of prisoners of war, and of dead and wounded soldiers on the battle-field, has been made by Mr. DARNE, of the House Military Committee, a subject of extensive inquiry. A report embracing the first year and a half of the war is complete, and will soon be published. The facts presented are heart-sickening and shocking to humanity.

SICK SOLDIERS SENT TO WASHINGTON.

The hospitals of the Army of the Potomac are being cleared of their inmates. The streets of Washington were thronged to-day with ambulances filled with sick from the front.

GEN. WILSON'S NOMINATION.

The nominations of Cols. ROGERS, INGALLS and ALLEN were postponed in executive session to-day. An animated discussion sprung up over the nomination of Gen. WILSON, formerly Gen. GRANT's Chief of Staff, *pending which the Senate adjourned. His* confirmation has been made a matter of special request by Gen. GRANT.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

About forty amendments to the National Bank Bill have been adopted by the Senate Finance Committee. The right of States to tax National Banks and to fix the rate of interest is recognized. Many of the amendments are in direct opposition to the views of Mr. CHASE and will meet with much opposition in the Senate.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.

The further consideration of the proposed line of steamers from New-York to Brazil has been suspended until certain information required by the Senate Post-office Committee can be obtained from the Postmaster-General.

THE ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL MEASURE.

The Illinois delegation in Congress, in view of the present condition of the finances of the country, and at the urgent request of Eastern men, has agreed to the postponement of the Illinois Ship Canal measure until the next session of Congress, deeming it not safe to press it to a vote at this time.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE EXTENDED.

Great inconvenience and loss have resulted from the recently-passed law regulating franking, calling forth remonstrances from Government officers. In fact, official papers, accounts, and vouchers for large sums of money have been detained and sent to the Dead-letter office, because the words "Official Business" were not written upon the envelopes with the names of the officers sending them, or because the writers were private citizens. Every Department has suffered in this way. To remedy this difficulty, Senator COLLAMER has reported, from the Post-office Committee, a bill upon the old system, allowing all communications to the heads of departments and bureaus and their Chief Clerks to pass free through the mails.

THE 10-40 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $2,110,000.

THE TELEGRAPH TO RUSSIA.

The efforts of Mr. COLLINS to enlist Members of Congress and other prominent parties in his great enterprise of a telegraphic connection between Europe and America are, we understand, meeting with encouraging success. This subject has previously received the attention of Congress, in which body, it will be recollected, two very favorable reports were made three years ago—one by Senator LATHAM, of California, the other by Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York.

Since the date of those reports, Mr. COLLINS has spent a large portion of the intervening time in pushing his enterprise, mainly in Europe, where he has succeeded in not only interesting a considerable portion of the mercantile community in his project, but in enlisting the patronage of Governments also. The fact of the valuable concessions made to him by England and Russia of the right of way through their dominions in the northwestern portion of this Continent has already been made public. These concessions are valuable as indicating the favor with which the enterprise is looked upon in other countries. They are valuable also in another point of view, for they offer such inducements to capitalists as will, it is believed, insure the speedy completion of the overland line to St. Petersburgh and London, with a very moderate degree of encouragement from the United States Government.

The enterprise of Mr. COLLINS is thoroughly American in conception, and is to be owned and controlled by American capital. For these reasons alone, therefore, it would seem to have peculiar claims upon the attention of the American public, as well as upon the favor of the Government.

A large portion of the Russian line, which the wires of Mr. COLLINS are to connect, is already finished, and the work is now being rapidly pushed on at both ends, namely, from IRKOUSK, in Eastern Siberia, to which point the wires are already working from St. Petersburgh, a distance of four thousand miles, and from the Amoor westwardly, to meet the Siberian wires. The parties who have undertaken the construction of Mr. COLLINS' portion of the line, that is, the connecting link between Europe and America, via Behrings Straits, are gentlemen of experience in telegraph matters. It was their enterprise, which, [illegible] built of the Pacific line, as a [illegible] other men shrunk from it, and enlisting the sympathies of the Government in its behalf, carried it through to a successful ending, to spite of the warnings of friends as well as capitalists, to let it alone. The fact that these eminently practical as well as energetic individuals have put their shoulders to the enterprise of Mr. COLLINS, is an assurance that the project will eventually be accomplished. But as the work is eminently national in its scope, and as, moreover, much time must necessarily be consumed in its construction before any returns can be made for the vast outlays its proprietors must submit to, it would seem that Government ought to find in the enterprise a case eminently worthy of its fostering patronage. The small subsidy allowed the line to the Pacific has, we are told, been paid back over and over again every year, though the facilities of the line enjoyed by the Government in its correspondence with the Pacific ports. Similar facilities, only quadrupled in value, will be the result of the completion of the Russo-American line.

To all undertakings of this nature, so vast in its proportions, and so full of promise to the welfare and progress of the country, Government will but show a prudent regard to the future, as well as a generous spirit, in extending a helping hand. Russia and Great Britain, in granting the right of way through their territories, besides according other valuable privileges, for the purpose of encouraging the enterprise, have thereby set an example which our Government, it is to be hoped, will not hesitate to follow.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Samuel C. Shelle, John R. French and James R. Ridgely, to be Direct Tax Commissioners for North Carolina; William Kemble, of Kansas, to be Minister Resident at Guatemala; Major Matt. W. Brown to be Deputy Paymaster-General United States Army; Joseph H. Eaton to be Paymaster, with rank of Major; Solomon F. McCurdy to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Utah; George F. Wood, to be Consul at Muscat; John de Haven, to be Consul-General at Nassau, N. P.; Gen. C. Taylor to be Consul at Cairo, Egypt; John McClelland, of Nashville, Tenn., to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Tennessee; Wm. Alson to be Direct Tax Commissioner for the District of Florida; George W. Deering, of Kansas, and S. W. Pomeroy, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymasters; and the following are to be Commissioners of Subsistence: John M. Alley, of Massachusetts; Wm. C. Tuck, Thirty-first Massachusetts; John Cantwell, of New-York; Lorel F. Smith, of Massachusetts; Worcester Cook, of Maryland; Charles H. Davis, of Massachusetts; Sergt. E. F. Weeks, First Connecticut Artillery; Lieut. Noah F. Ives, Eighth Connecticut.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

THE FOREIGN COASTING TRADE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to regulate the foreign coasting trade on the northwestern frontier.

RELIEF OF POSTMASTERS, AND POSTAL REFORMS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported back the House bill for the relief of Postmasters who have been robbed by the Confederate forces or guerrillas, and it was passed.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the same committee, also reported favorably on the House bill to establish a money-order system, and the bill to secure a speedy transmission of the mails. He also introduced a bill pertaining to franked matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

PRINTING OFFICIAL ARMY REPORTS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Senate joint resolution to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States, was passed. It directs the Secretary of War to transmit to the Superintendent of Public Printing copies of all official reports and of all telegrams and dispatches not heretofore published by order of either House of Congress, having reference to the military operations and military affairs of the country, at a moderate distance, in order of publication, to be determined, in order to establish the constitutionality of the creation of the State of West Virginia within the jurisdiction of Virginia as one of the United States; whether the Legislature which gave the consent to such erection was the true Legislature of Virginia? He quoted Article IV. of the Constitution, which, according to Mr. MADISON, permitted a new State to be erected within the jurisdiction of another State; and his interpretation was confirmed by the fact that Vermont, Kentucky and Maine, each previously within the jurisdiction of another State, have at different periods been admitted into the Union. It is unquestionable that the legislative body at Wheeling gave the consent required by the Constitution for the formation of the new State, and that that body had been recognized as the true Legislature of Virginia by the Executive of the United States and by Congress. He recounted the circumstances that justified the reorganization of the Virginia State Government, and detailed the history of the secession movements which rendered it necessary. It was said that the Legislature which gave the consent to the erection of West Virginia did not represent a majority of the counties of the mother State. Counties were not component integers of a State as the States were of the Union. In every State they were diverse in size and population; and to say that a majority of counties favored a measure is not to say that a majority of the voters approved of it. But would any one contend that under circumstances such as those in which the loyal people of West Virginia were placed at the time, that they should wait until they were certain that their number was equal to a majority of the whole people—for could not a minority rule oppression and provide new guards for [illegible] security? This was resisting, not creating a usurpation. He contended that the loyal people of Virginia only resumed the administration of the Government, which had been inadvertently wrenched from their control. This was no usurpation of the rights

Continued on the Eighth page.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVY AND MR. MARTIN.

Mr. ISHERWOOD, the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, and Mr. MARTIN, inventor of the Martin boiler, have arrived in town, and both visited the Navy-yard and inspected the machinery of the gunboat Catskill. Mr. ISHERWOOD has no opinion that the disaster was caused by any defect in the boiler, but believes [illegible] agency to the engine-room combined. The distinguished visitors will leave for the National Capital to-day.

RETURN OF OUR MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The United States naval forces now in the Mediterranean are expected to return in the month of September, they now amount to [illegible] each of these will be [illegible] the people for the war. One of the war vessels [illegible] in English dock-yard, being repaired, and it is [illegible] that she will sail for New-York with Admiral [illegible]. The entire squadron is as follows:

St. Louis, sailing corvette	22
Constellation, sailing corvette	24
Kearsarge, screw sloop	7
Tuscarora, screw steamer	6
Chippewa, screw steamer	6
Total	1,109

The 500 men which have been doing the mere business of the vessels' crew on board the two sailing corvettes, could come home of the steamers, now waiting men at our navy-yards. The Chippewa is the last of the above-listed vessels and this must also, although cruising on the coast of Europe, do [illegible] on "special service."

THE NEW NAVY-YARD.

It is stated in naval circles that the moment Congress selects the site for a new navy-yard, Secretary WELLES will have work commenced in preparing it.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—Part I.—Adjourned motions will be heard this day. Part II.—[illegible] 1953, 2000, 2026, 1997, 1999, 2001, 1945, 2190, 62, 1925. Part III.—Nos. 213, 1200, 1653, 939, 272, 967, 2170, 216, 1397, 970, 1987, 971, 981, 1507, 1394, 1360, 1362, 1316, 1318, 1314.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 310, 372, 375, 97, 249, 302, on calendar [illegible] of law and fact: 16 cases.

SUPREME COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 2001, 2055, 518, 2048, 2051, 2052, 2036, 2037, 4000, 4015, 4001, 4021, 4022, 4027. Part II.—Nos. 2270, 1995, 2230, 1705, 2250, 2140, 2244, 2098, 948, 2122, 1662, 2220, 1566, 2440.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, April 21, 1864.

$10,200 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 114¾ 300 Harlem R. 13
6,000 do. 115 200 do. 13¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 115 200 do. 13⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 114½ 200 Reading R. 138
10,000 do. 114¾ 200 do. 138
5,000 do. 114½ 200 do. 138
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 114½ 200 do. 137
5,000 do. 114½ 200 do. 137
5,000 do. 114½ 100 do. 137
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 114½ 100 do. 137
5,000 do. 114½ 100 do. 137
5,000 do. 114½ 100 do. 137
5,000 do

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FARMS.

TO LET.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FURNITURE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DENTISTRY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MACHINERY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WATER WHEELS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—The Shaughraun.

WINTER GARDEN—As You Like It.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Marble Heart.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Arabian Giant, Fourteen Giants, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Fight of Cuddy's Cave; Harmonic Circus, Singers and Tyrolean Wrestlers, at 2 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippodramatic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$6 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $8.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ...$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....20 00

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. $ 8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year... 15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 50; Semi-Weekly, $2 50.

Postmasters may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized Traveling Agents.

Every person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

E. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A force of from ten to fifteen thousand rebels marched upon Plymouth, N. C., last Sunday, and opened an impetuous attack upon its defences. Fort Gray, about one mile from the town, was vigorously bombarded, and twice attempted to be carried by the bayonet. In each instance, however, the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter, and the town is considered impregnable to their assaults. Our gunboats are said to have borne the brunt of the fighting, and did effective work—not, however, without suffering to some extent; one report says that the *Whitehead* was sunk by the rebel shot. Four of the enemy's gunboats and one iron-clad came down to the obstructions in the Roanoke River, six miles from the town, to cooperate with the land forces. Simultaneously with this attack, the rebels are reported to have made a demonstration against Newbern.

A Washington telegram says that a number of rebel deserters arrived yesterday morning, who state that Lee's army on the Rapidan is 60,000 strong, and that reinforcements were constantly arriving. Longstreet's corps was at Charlottesville, marching toward Staunton, for the purpose of advancing down the Shenandoah Valley. Some days since Lee's troops were provided with seven days' rations and the belief was current that he intended once more to try a northward movement.

Our Washington dispatches present to us infallible signs that the expected campaign in Virginia cannot be much longer delayed. Gen. Grant is hurrying his preparations; sutlers and supernumeraries have been cleared out of the army lines, and all sick soldiers removed to Washington.

A Memphis dispatch of Tuesday, says that Forrest's band of desperadoes and murderers are making their way back into Mississippi, Chalmers and McCulloch having already passed the Talahatchie. Greenwood is said to be pressing near Forrest's column.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill providing for a National currency, secured by the pledge of United States bonds, was reported by Mr. Sherman, with several amendments, of which the most important was a striking out of the provision relative to taxation by States of the capital, circulation and business of banking associations, and the substitution of provisions making these institutions pay half-yearly taxes to the United States. Mr. Van Winkle addressed the Senate at length on the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, mainly combining his argument to the point that West Virginia is a legally constituted State in the Union. Bills were passed providing for the printing of the official reports of the armies of the United States, and extending relief to Postmasters who have been robbed by rebels and guerrillas. The bill establishing Assay offices at Carson City, Nevada, and at Dalles City, Oregon, was called up, and after some discussion, the amendment for a branch mint was adopted, and the bill laid aside.

In the House the Internal Tax Bill was under consideration, and an amendment offered by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, providing that the stocks of liquors on hand be taxed fifty cents per gallon, gave rise to extended discussion, in which Messrs. Stevens, Allen, Woodbridge and Morrill participated. A ballot being taken, Mr. Washburne's amendment was rejected—fifty-two against seventy. Other amendments were also considered, until the expiration of the morning session. Thus far the committee have acted upon seventy-five of the one hundred and seventy-three sections of the bill. At the evening session, the bill for constructing a ship canal from the Mississippi River to the Northern lakes for the passage of armed vessels, was taken up as the special order, but on motion of Mr. Dawes, further consideration of the matter was postponed to next December. The bill reported last Saturday from the Select Committee, looking to the encouragement of immigration by the national authorities, was passed. The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed at length the bill to pay the expenses incurred by the State of Pennsylvania in calling out militia to repel the rebel invasion of last year; but without disposing of the bill, the committee rose.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills passed were the following: Relative to the Jail and Penitentiary of Kings County; relative to the New-York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; relative to the New-York Magdalene Benevolent Society; providing that husband and wife may be witnesses for and against each other in certain cases; amending the charter of the New-York Eye Infirmary; enabling the Children's Aid Society to hold real estate. The bill empowering the authorities of New-York to convey the lands on Ward's Island to the Society for the Care of Destitute Catholic Children, was lost, as also was the bill authorizing the State Banks to form under the National Banking law. The general charity appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the following bills were reported, viz.: To authorize the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds, complete, to amend the Brooklyn City Charter; relative to New-York disbursements; the Manhattan-square Bill; to alter the Commissioners' map of New-York, complete. The Senate's amendments to the Metropolitan Police Act were non-concurred in, and a conference committee ordered. The New-York County Tax Levy was considered in the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from Chattanooga, states that four hundred men from the North, employed as Government laborers on the railroads in this department, have been paid off and discharged for turbulent conduct, and are said to be consigned, under a guard, to the regions beyond the Ohio. Undoubtedly the most of them are persons who left their homes for the purpose of avoiding enrollment and the draft, and Gen. Sherman has very properly caused a list of the ignoble four hundred to be prepared and forwarded to the Provost Marshals for their consideration. The same writer says that since Feb. 26, thirty-two regiments of reenlisted veterans have had their furloughs and returned to the front.

We find the following announcement in a foreign journal: "On Sunday, April 3, at the residence of the United States Consul, at Zurich, Czedomille Mijatowics, Esq., of Belgrade, to Miss Annie Lawton, of New-York. The ceremony was performed by the United States Ambassador from Berne."

The *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool April 6, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are anticipated.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Oats were cheaper. Potatoes were more active. Pork was dearer, and Butter decidedly cheaper. Groceries, Cotton, Olle and Tallow were in moderate request. Whisky was brisker and dearer. Freights were without improvement. American vessels took wheat and provisions for Liverpool gratuitously as being much cheaper than ordinary ballast; neutral vessels made engagements for the same port of flour at 1d. ₩ bbl., and heavy goods at 2s. 6d.@ 5s. ₩ ton.

The Stock Market recovered yesterday from the relapse of Wednesday night, though still very feverish. There were no further failures on the Stock Exchange. Money close at Bank, owing to the demand for Greenbacks to pay into the Treasury.

The Administration and Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

The Copperhead journals have recommenced their old trickery of pretending that the Administration embarrasses and obstructs the movements of the Army of the Potomac. This has been their game from the time McClellan was in command. The object is *two-fold—first to foment all the jealousy and* ill-will possible between the army and the Government, and again to cast all the responsibility of military failure upon the Administration, at the same time forestalling all credit to the Administration for military success. There never was such impudence as in the pertinacity with which this system of misrepresentation was maintained during the fifteen months of McClellan's leadership. Subsequent developments have shown that the Administration, during that period, never ceased to urge upon McClellan the extreme importance of the most vigorous action, and that it furnished every possible facility to that end; and yet these unscrupulous sheets kept up an incessant clamor against the Administration for standing in the way for the triumphant march of the eager McClellan! Precisely as they abused the Administration for the delays of McClellan, they abused it for the advance and defeat of Burnside at Fredericksburgh, not flagging in that abuse until that General, over his own signature, demonstrated that the Washington authorities were free from all blame in the premises. Upon no one subject has their vilification of the President expended itself more recklessly than upon his alleged interference with the plans of the Commanders of the Army of the Potomac. It is simply in keeping with this vile game that the *World* of yesterday says: "By retaining Gen. Halleck as his chief military adviser, and keeping Secretary Stanton at the head of the War Department, Mr. Lincoln retained in his hands the means of quietly thwarting the new General-in-Chief whenever it should suit his purpose," and predicts that Gen. Grant will not be suffered to strike a blow until after the Baltimore Convention, so that there shall be no failure of Grant which would damage the Administration, and no success which would bring into the Presidential field a dangerous competitor.

We suppose this is intended for effect; otherwise it would not have been written. But the stupidity that can seriously expect to palm off such stuff upon the American people is hardly conceivable. It is substantially saying that President Lincoln deliberately risks the very life of the Republic in order to better his chances of a reelection. The charge is so monstrously overdrawn that it fails to shock; it excites only contempt and loathing. The selfishness imputed to Abraham Lincoln is beyond anything known to human history; it transcends flesh and blood; it is pure devilishness. But the imputation implies that Abraham Lincoln is not only a devil, but an idiot. It is seven weeks before the Baltimore Convention. No man with a particle of intelligence believes that President Lincoln could keep Gen. Grant motionless during that period without being overwhelmed with popular indignation. It would be fatuity in Mr. Lincoln himself to imagine it. Of course, he has not imagined it. He is no nearer a fool than a demon.

All such scurrility against the President is bootless. Even did not the character of Mr. Lincoln at once give the lie to it, the lapse of a very brief time would be sure to do so. It is as certain as anything future can be that Gen. Grant will move against Lee in a few days, and with all the strength it is possible for the Administration to impart to him. There are not two men in this country who are in more perfect accord in spirit and purpose, and plan, than President Lincoln and Lieut.-Gen. Grant. The President has, with unhesitating confidence, remitted to Gen. Grant the entire shaping and control of the campaign; and Gen. Grant is justifying that confidence by a boldness of conception and a methodical directness of action that augur the grandest results. The great body of the loyal people repose in these two servants of the Republic, each in his own sphere, the same confidence that they repose in each other; and all the attempts of faction to breed distrust and discord accomplish nothing, but to make faction, the more detested.

France and Mexico—The Catholic Faith and the Catholic Powers.

Michel Chevalier, who has of late assumed the position of Chief Pamphleteer to the Emperor of the French, has just published a remarkable work in two volumes, entitled *Mexico, Ancient and Modern*. It adds little or nothing to what we already know of Mexico, its main object being to explain and justify the Imperial policy with regard to that country. He undertakes to show that, in interfering in Mexican affairs, France, so far from being guilty of innovation, simply gives force and result to tendencies already existing. He maintains that the "monarchical principle," as it is now the fashion of continental publicists to call it, so far from being extinct in Mexico, is the only one which retains much vitality, and that it has exercised a powerful influence on all Mexican revolutions. It raised Iturbide to the imperial throne; kept a strong party round his son Felix after his own deposition, and led Santa Anna to try to induce some European prince to assume the crown. Having, to his own satisfaction, proved the existence of a desire for a monarchy, M. Chevalier next proceeds to prove its necessity, and he does this, of course, by simply dwelling on the failure of republican government. As to who the monarch ought to be, it appears that he may be anybody but a Frenchman or Spaniard, and this condition satisfied, nobody answers as well as the Archduke Maximilian.

But why, the reader will ask, should France give herself so much trouble in this matter? Why should she send an army across the ocean, and spend millions of treasure and torrents of blood, in order to meet Mexican necessities and satisfy Mexican cravings? The answer to these questions is one that a Frenchman delights to give, as it enables him to revel in those ideas of French grandeur, French importance, French influence on the *destiny of the Western World*, which, since the loss of her liberty, is the only sort of inspiration which France can supply to her political writers. Her reasons for taking charge of Mexico are two in number. The first is, "to check the spirit of encroachment which, for a series of years, the Anglo-American slave proprietors of the South showed themselves to be possessed with," and the object and tendency of which was to destroy the influence which naturally and rightfully belongs to Europe in every quarter of the world, in virtue of her power, wealth, resources, traditions, and high civilization.

The second is the protection and elevation of the "Latin race." This phrase is not, in the mouth of imperial publicists, used in an ethnological sense. It is intended simply to designate those nations whose languages are derived from the Latin, and who profess the Catholic faith—the French, Spaniards, Italians and the Spanish-Americans. The community of language, however, is but a subordinate distinction, the main one being the profession of the Catholic faith, either exclusively or by a majority of the population. Now, the Emperor has for some time been seriously alarmed as to the political future of this race. He thinks it is threatened with moral, and political, and religious extinction, by the rapid rise around it of nations of a hostile faith. In other words, the Protestant nations are rapidly acquiring the ascendency in all quarters of the globe. Of the five first-class European Powers, three—England, Russia and Prussia—are now Anti-Catholic, and are gaining rapidly in strength and numbers, and are diffusing their faith all over the earth. Australasia, in which the foundations of a great empire are evidently being laid, is English and Protestant. India is English; China is under English influence; the United States promise, ere the year 1900, to have 100,000,000 of Protestants, even if, as M. Chevalier seems to anticipate, they should be split up into three or four republics. One Catholic nation, Ireland, is rapidly disappearing by emigration and absorption; while Spain and Portugal are feeble and stationary. In short, France is the main prop and stay of the Latin race, but great and powerful as she is, it will not do for her to allow herself to be left alone, by the extinction of her humble companions. She would then, says M. Chevalier, "be like a General without an army, almost like a head without a body."

The remainder of the book is devoted to the task of proving the feasibility of regenerating Mexico under the Archduke Maximilian. It is, on the whole, a strange production, but it deserves attention rather as an exposition of the Imperial ideas, than as an indication of the probable course of events. There is certainly something almost sublime in the conceit, which flatters itself that the great tides of national growth and destiny can be abated or reversed by the devices of a gentleman nearly sixty years of age, and seated on the shakiest and most uncertain throne in Europe; but it is still a conceit. If the growth of Protestant nations be as M. Chevalier calls it, "a sea that is ever rising," and that threatens the Latin race "with submergence," we may rest satisfied that no one man or nation, or generation, will be intrusted by Providence with the task of rolling it back.

Union Prisoners from the South.

We have not heard as much of late as we formerly did of the maltreatment of our prisoners at Richmond. It must not be supposed, however, that rebel inhumanity has abated. Nay, their diabolism will never abate as long as it is in their power to exercise it. The slaveholder is born to tyranny and reared to cruelty, and whether he exercise them, as of old, upon his own slaves, or whether, as a rebel, they lead him to perpetrate such massacres as that at Fort Pillow and those of free laboring blacks upon the Mississippi, or whether they instigate him to such a course as that persistently pursued toward our helpless prisoners—each and all these acts are but manifestations of the same character, inborn or acquired.

Our readers are aware that the only exchange of prisoners that has been effected for some two months past, occurred at the close of last week, when the flag-of-truce boat brought down something near six hundred prisoners, who had been reduced to the most pitiable condition by rebel maltreatment and the diseases consequent upon it. They arrived in Baltimore on Monday last, and the papers of that city describe them as the most pitiable set of poor wretches ever seen. The *American* says that "their emaciation was extreme, their feebleness was almost at the last gasp, their dejection was painful to behold, and their squalor was frightful. They were starved to the verge of the grave, and what was left of them was nearly devoured by vermin. Some of them, from hope too long deferred, had fallen into a state of utter listlessness and apathy which bordered upon idiocy. The deepening pallor, the drooping jaw and the glazing eyes told that others had only come to die, and, most to be deplored, too late to die in the arms of the weary watchers and the broken-hearted ones at home, or to wake from their lethargy long enough to know that they were once more under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. Compared with this, the massacre at Fort Pillow was a blessing and a mercy."

Penny and Two-penny Bits.

—The provision made by Congress, and to which, it is said, immediate effect is to be given by the proper department, for the issue of penny and two-penny bits of almost pure copper, offers, we fear, no remedy against the hoarders of nickel. The more valuable the coin is, intrinsically, the more it will be run upon by the dealers in small change. A large issue of the new coinage might release a portion of the nickel now stowed away. But the principal gainer thereby, after all, would not be the long-suffering public, but the petty speculator. A new denomination of the postal currency, corresponding to the three-cent postage stamp, is the only feasible means of relief.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—*The last performance of "Faust"—which we announced prematurely for Monday last—takes place to-night. It will then be* shelved until next Fall. The evening's entertainment is set apart for the benefit of Mlle. Bulkss, who has contributed so much to the success of the opera by her excellent rendering of the part of *Siebel*.

On Saturday there will be a grand Shakesperean matinée, in aid of the funds now raising for the erection of a statue to the poet in Central Park.

Shakespeare's Birthday.—The arrangements for the celebration of Shakespeare's birthday in this City are progressing in a quiet but satisfactory manner. There will, as we have already announced, be dramatic performances at several of the leading theatres, and from this source a nucleus of a fund will be created which, we doubt not, will in the end be sufficient to erect a suitable memorial to the poet in the Park. The commissioners, we are glad to observe, have already set apart the necessary ground, and are preparing it for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. This will be done on Saturday—Mr. Hackett and Mr. Brady making a few appropriate remarks during the course of the day. In the evening the first-named gentleman appears in "Henry IV.," at Niblo's. Mr. Edwin Booth transfers himself to the Winter Garden, where he plays *Romeo* to the *Juliet* of Miss Avonia Jones. The interest of this consolation is enhanced by the fact that an eminent lawyer and Shakesperean scholar has consented to play the part of the *Friar*, and Mr. Barton that of *Mercutio*. Altogether, the performance promises to be one of the memorable events of the season.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Gen. Hooker.

Gen. Hooker's recent report of his operations near Chattanooga, is reported by the *National Intelligencer* to have been transmitted by Lieut.-Gen. Grant, with the following endorsement:

Headquarters Armies of the United States, }
In the Field, Culpepper Court-house, Va., }
March 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Washington, D. C.:

I know of no objection to the substitution of this for Maj.-Gen. Hooker's original report of his operations in the battle of Chattanooga.

Attention is called to that part of the report giving, from the reports of the subordinate commanders, the number of prisoners and small arms captured, which is greater than the number really captured by the whole army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

The part of Gen. Hooker's report thus referred to is probably the following paragraph, which occurs near the close of the document:

"The reports of commanders also show the capture of six thousand five hundred and forty-seven prisoners, (not including those taken by Palmer at Graysville, of which a return has been received,) nine seven pieces of artillery, nine battle flags, no less than ten thousand stand of small arms, one wagon train and a large amount of ammunition for artillery and infantry, forage rations, camp equipage, caissons and limbers, ambulances and other impediments. The reports relating to the capture of the flags are herewith transmitted."

In reference to the above dispatches of the Lieutenant-General, the Boston *Advertiser* considerately says: "It is possibly an open question whether Gen. Grant's remark is to be taken as a stricture upon the imagination of Gen. Hooker, or that of the subordinate commanders of Hooker's wing of the army." It may certainly be added to the many proofs already furnished that Gen. Grant never exaggerates his victories or over estimates his prisoners or captures.

Notaries Public.

Albany, Thursday, April 21.

The following appointments of Notaries Public for New-York have been confirmed:

Franklin McVeagh, Wm. B. Harrison, Charles M. Wiley, James A. Ruthven, Seth R. Johnson, Stephen D. Wilson, Robert C. McIntyre, James M. Welch, George H. Beck, John W. Grief, John A. McSorley, Joseph Bell, John D. Macgregor, Charles H. Clancy, Walter Durack, William H. Post, E. Pliny Chase, Wright Kirby, Jun., Chas. H. Hinman, James Boughton, Wm. Drummond, Geo. W. Jaques, Sigismond Lasar, John L. Churchill, Thos. Darlington, Francis Tilton, Henry Beasy, Henry C. Parks, C. Van Hesse, Frank W. Lewis, John N. Lewis, Edward Chase, J. W. Cummings, Vincent Clark, E. J. Hall, Henry Ash, Irving L. Smith, D. P. McBrien, James McKee, John H. Post, John S. Gautier, Andrew J. Chalmers, A. R. Herriot, James R. Cuming, A. F. Cushman, Washington R. Nichols, W. Wheelwright, S. M. Morehouse, Hugh M. Herriot, Edward L. Owen, Robert Troop Pell, Christopher Wens, John M. Hopkins, John G. Haviland, Silas B. Brownell, Andrew Blake, Robbins Little, Joseph Kichter, E. R. Robinson, S. F. Simpson, A. W. Nicoll, Charles Newcury, John H. Washburn, Chas. G. Prime, N. P. Rogers, L. S. Ashert, Sidney B. Reeves, Andrew F. Higgins, Terence P. Smith, Robt. B. Campbell, Herman F. Baser, Horatio P. Allen, James H. Fay, Henry Lewis, Frederick G. Hale, Wm. Hibbard, Leopold H. Handburger, L. G. Hopkins, Wm. M. Hess, S. Burdett Hyatt, Fred. Hinkel, E. E. Kendrick, Ferdinand H. Kursman, Geo. D. Phelps, Jr., Thomas W. Pittman, Wm. R. Rockwell, Wm. Slocson, J. S. Black, E. O. Burling, Henry Brodhead, John H. Clark, Wm. Coddington, John Earl, Wm. F. Ketcham, Wm. C. Emmet, Francis J. Campbell, James L. Ferrier, J. S. Colgate, John A. Sillick, John Lamktree, George W. Edwards, Henry W. Cooper, James A. Sherman, Chas. F. Bogert, Chas. E. Patterson, Edw. P. Oswell, Howard H. Morse, John McC. Sutherland, David Dirk, Fred. Treck, Edward G. Thompson, Peter Wetrick, Pierre W. Wilder, Justin D. White, George W. Wingate, James D. Reymer, Myers S. Myers, Lucius Pitkin, O. S. Westlake, Clarence L. Van Zandt, A. C. Wood, J. Leander Starr, Wm. F. Shepard, Elias Dakin, A. T. Brown, J. Nelson Lockey, John McCahill, Theodore Martine, John D. Monell, Thomas Allison, Hiram Birdsall, Henry Baldwin, Jr., John H. Anthon, Jonathan Marshall, Nathan D. Bangs.

Trustee of State Asylum for Idiots—Sanford E. Church, of Albion.

From Albany.

Albany, Thursday, April 21.

The Governor signed the Soldiers' Voting Bill to-day.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The Potomac Army—Position of Lee—Evacuation of Richmond—Necessities of the Rebel Situation—Mode of Approaches—Description of their Defences.

The Potomac, Monday, April 18, 1864.

The grass is growing green, and the roads will soon be dry, and if the armies are ever to move, they will soon be marching. Where will they march? What will they do? The public expectation is greatly excited on this point; and, for the first time, the public seem to know very little what is to be done. If the rebels are only half as ignorant as we are of coming movements, it will be well. But I imagine they know the details of all proposed plans down to the smallest particular. They are very loud-mouthed at Washington—and if the rebel spies only keep their ears open, and flatter the war authorities, they can learn all they need for their purposes. But, granting this, the march of the armies will still go on; the great movements will be made, the crash of battle will come, and great events will follow. Nor, is it very important whether the rebels know our plans or not; for, to be successful, they must be made with a force which cannot be resisted; and this, I trust, will be the case. In this situation, let us look over the ground, and see the relative situation of the forces. It will enable us to understand the coming campaign far better to understand perfectly the field of operations. Let us take a *coup d'œil*.

First. What is the situation of Gen. Lee and his rebel army? Gen. Lee lies in fortifications behind the Rapidan—his headquarters being at Orange Court-house, and his right running back to the Central Railroad—making an intrenched camp of about twenty miles. This position is not only *not* impregnable, but there is no real need of attacking it. With an army only equal to his own, it is all sufficient; but with such an army as will be brought against him, it will be of no great use, because it can be turned on every side. I have seen an idea put forth that we must march over Lee's fortifications to get to Richmond. In a certain contingency, which I shall show, that might be true; but it is not now true. Take the map and you will see that it is more than sixty miles from Orange Court-house to a point on the Rappahannock opposite King George's Court-house. Now such a line as that cannot be defended against superior forces by any intrenchments Lee has got, or can make. Lee's object is this: He wanted to accomplish *two objects*; 1. *To defend Gordonsville* and the communications to it, while he prevented our advance along the Central Road; and, 2. To force us into one of the alternatives, either to attack him in his intrenchments, in Orange, or, by passing him, to allow him to pass us on the road to Washington. He knows very well that while our army was not greatly superior to his, we would do neither. Accordingly, nothing has been done.

Secondly—The elementary condition of a march on Richmond without endangering Washington, is to have double the forces of Lee. The moment we have *that*, Lee's position is no longer tenable—is in fact useless—because the army will pass round him either east or west, and will endanger no positions in its rear.

Let us assume that we have such an army, and look over the field and see what is possible. In the first place, we find our army, with its headquarters at Culpepper Court-house, looking across the Rapidan at Lee in Orange. The other day our cavalry, under Custer, passed through Madison, and approached within a few miles of Charlottsville, far in the rear of Lee. Now, this gives a hint of one way in which we can make Lee's retreat very sure and very quick. Looking from Culpepper over into the Shenandoah Valley, we find that through the Blue Ridge there are gaps, with good roads, at an average of eight miles; there is, therefore, no obstruction to a march into the Shenandoah Valley at any point we choose. To defend the Rapidan and fortify all these gaps, is out of the question. We can, therefore, if we choose, turn Lee's whole position by marching through the valley to any point we select. A very good point to begin is Port Republic, nearly west of Culpepper—thence to Staunton is a little over twenty miles, and from Staunton to Lynchburgh but sixty. When we get to Staunton, Lee's position is untenable, and when we get to Lynchburgh, Richmond is already lost. But two objections will be made to this. It may be said that we shall leave the front of the Rappahannock undefended. Not at all. We have, *assumed*, double the forces of Lee, and the front will be amply defended. Next, it may be objected, that it is too long a march to Lynchburgh. It is not more than eighty miles from Port Republic; and the march to Richmond must be nearly that at any rate. Besides, there is to be no waste of time in such an expedition. Ten days' supply of provisions is enough to carry the army to Lynchburgh, and Grant had about that in his march from Grand Gulf to Vicksburgh. What is the result? Lee must abandon his intrenchments, and fight in the open field, or go into Richmond. He will do the last; because the safest. In the meanwhile, as he retreats, the Army of the Rappahannock presses on his rear, and the Army of the Shenandoah has cut of all resources from the West. When the Western roads fail, Richmond is lost. Seeing this—as the sharp-sighted rebels certainly do—and having one road open, will Danville, will they not evacuate Richmond? If these movements occur, as I have stated them, they probably will. I grant that all this is a theory, but it is a theory which, in the hands of Frederick the Great of Prussia, would be made absolute certainty.

Thirdly, let us suppose this is not done. Then, Lee can be turned on the east. He has not and cannot fortify the whole line of the Rappahannock. Leaving a sufficient force in front of him, we can cross the Rappahannock, or any point in forty miles below; and, so far as Lee is concerned, he would be obliged to move back on Richmond. This movement would have one advantage over the other, that, being the shortest line, and directly across Lee's communications with Richmond, he would be compelled to fight at disadvantage, or go into Richmond. In the meanwhile, the second army, on the Rapidan, would cross his rear, seize Gordonsville, Charlottsville and the Central Road.

Fourthly—The moment this movement is made, a corps, strong enough to accomplish the object, should move across North Carolina to Weldon and Petersburgh. We have forces enough (if we only use them) sufficient for this whole plan. But perhaps none of these things will be done. Perhaps we shall be startled with a new and extraordinary movement. Perhaps we shall land again on the Peninsula, or the Rappahannock, or Wilmington, or South America, perhaps. Who knows? I hope nobody knows but Gen. Grant. But the events of the war have given me a sort of conviction that the rebel Cabinet know our plans pretty well. In this instance, however, if the conditions of the problem which I have deemed necessary to success be fulfilled, it is of no importance if they do know the plan. They can take no measures other than what they have done to counteract

home. Lee is ill-fed [illegible] and will not leave it till compelled to do so. Some of the movements I have described. I have said nothing about a direct attack on his fortifications, because I consider it wholly unnecessary. If they are a long line, they can be carried by regular approaches in a few days, but there will be more lives and blood lost than is at all necessary. If there is to be a great battle, let Lee be compelled to fight at disadvantage. In this coup d'œil of the field, I have assumed that there is to be a grand campaign for Eastern Virginia, and that it is to be conducted on sound military principles. To do this will require talent, energy and sagacity of a superior order. How far we have these my readers can judge. Such a war, with immense forces and three years' experience, ought to give us high military talent; but the public distrust the war authorities at Washington, especially Halleck, who is thought to have an undue influence over Mr. Lincoln. They trust Gen. Grant, and hope for the best. Certainly it is time the Army of the Potomac accomplished something beyond the mere defence of Washington.

A Veteran Observer.

BELLIGERENT SHIPS IN FRENCH PORTS.

An Official Manifesto from the Imperial Government.

Paris, Friday, April 8, 1864.

Some weeks ago I told you that the French Government had adopted the same regulations with regard to the treatment of belligerent ships in French ports as had been adopted a short time previously by England, but with a modification in regard to coal, on which my information was not then full. These regulations, embodied in a circular addressed by the Count Chasseloup Laubat, Minister of Marine, to all the Maritime Prefects of France, and dated in February last, have just been published, and will therefore come under your notice. By this document you will be informed that a very important modification has been made on the English regulations—that of omitting the "three months' rule. But you will comprehend without difficulty, the reason of this difference between the two countries. England, which enjoys a monopoly of coal, desires to make of that article an article contraband of war, while France, which has but little coal, has every interest in not making it contraband of war. England will, therefore, naturally try upon every occasion to force the adoption of this precedent upon the maritime nations, for, in case of war between England and any other country, her steamers might be constantly supplied by coal from her numerous and well-supplied depots, while the enemy, reduced to a smaller number of depots, and prohibited from replenishing in the ports of any one nation oftener than once in three months, would find its steam force on the sea very greatly paralyzed. The rules, therefore, which have just been adopted by the two countries do not borrow either their general provisions nor their differences from the circumstance that they are framed to cover the present case of the Federal and Confederate vessels, but from general principles, which each Power wishes to establish as a precedent. In the code of nations. Thus, a question of coal forces France to show more favor to rebel privateers than England, and yet the greater sympathy for the rebel cause exists in England. MALAKOFF.

Circular of the Minister of Marine.

The following is the important circular referred to above, and which we translate:

Paris, 15th February, 1864.

To the Maritime Prefects:

The Imperial Government, by its declaration of the 10th of June, 1861, published in the *Moniteur*, made known the principles forming the basis of the neutrality it intended observing in the war now devastating North America. Since then those principles have been applied practically both in the colonies and in the ports of the mother country.

Nevertheless, the continuation of hostilities, having led the belligerents to carry the theatre of maritime hostilities into the waters bordering the neutral States of Europe, and having, furthermore, led them to seek in our ports the means of repair and refitting, the Imperial Government judges it useful to recall to your recollection the rules to be observed for the maintenance of its neutrality, conformably to public law and the traditions of the French navy, and to determine consequently the treatment which should be applied, without distinction of flag, to the vessels of the belligerents.

You will, therefore, have to hold to the strict execution of the following dispositions:

1. No vessel-of-war or belligerent cruiser will be admitted to remain more than twenty-four hours in a port of the French Empire, or of any of the French colonies, or in the adjacent waters, saving in case of a forced relaxation of this rule by reason of stress of weather or exhaustion of the supplies necessary for the security of navigation.

2. In no case can a belligerent make use of a French port with warlike intent, or to take in supplies of arms or munitions of war, or to undertake, under pretext of repairs, any work having for its object the strengthening of the warlike power of the vessel.

3. You are prohibited from furnishing a war vessel or belligerent cruiser with supplies, outfit or means of repair, beyond such as are necessary for the security of its voyage.

4. No war vessel or belligerent cruiser, permitted to repair and take in supplies in a French port, will be allowed to prolong its stay beyond a period of twenty-four hours after its supplies shall have been embarked and its repairs completed, saving in the case hereinafter provided for. Whenever war vessels, cruisers or commercial vessels of the two belligerent parties shall chance to meet in a French port, there shall be an interval, which must not be less than 24 hours, between the departure of any vessel of one of the belligerents and the subsequent departure of any war vessel or cruiser of the other belligerent. This delay, in case of need, will be extended on the order of the maritime authority, and will continue as long as may be necessary.

It will be your duty to communicate these provisions to all ships of either belligerent presenting themselves in the harbors, roadsteads or waters subject to your command.

COUNT P. DE CHESSELOUP-LAUBAT.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Another Very Successful Day—The Art Auction—Contributions from Victor Hugo—Letter from a Georgian Lady—Receipts, &c.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Yesterday, the fifteenth day of the Fair, was another very successful one. The buildings were crowded from morning till night, and the receipts for sales were very large.

The Indian Department has closed. It is said that the admission of season tickets was one reason for their closing before the end of the fair. So many were used that they could not make it profitable, and therefore closed.

THE SWORDS.

The interest in the sword contest is steadily increasing. The total number of votes cast at both the Fourteenth-street and Union-square buildings at the close of the fair last evening was 16,136, of which

McClellan received	8,298	Scattering	122
Grant	7,836	McClellan's maj.	365

The highest number of votes cast by one person was by Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, who gave three hundred for Gen. McClellan.

The Committee on Arms and Trophies announce that the Executive Committee have nominated Mr. Wenzel G. Hunt and Mr. William H. Webb to act with Mr. William Kemble, Mr. J. Butler Wheaby and Hon. Charles P. Daly, who have been nominated by the Committee on Arms and Trophies, to superintend the opening of the ballots and the entrance upon the subscription books of the votes for the army and navy swords at the fair, which shall be deposited between the hours of 4 P. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 23d instant, after which hour last named no vote will be received from any quarter, as heretofore announced. This mode of bringing the subscriptions to a close has been adopted by the committee, from the conviction that it will most surely attain order and perfect fairness in recording the votes given during the last hours of the fair.

Contribution from Victor Hugo to the Fair.

Among the contributions recently arrived from

[illegible] that it of the highest interest. It is an original pen and ink sketch, by Horace Vernet, of the Duke [illegible] from the dance, of which the [illegible] is a literal transcript.

[illegible] in 1778. The stench in some parts of the [illegible] I happened to be at Passy, at the house of M. Helvetius, the author of that tragedy of "Le Malade Imaginaire." His white hair was flowing on his shoulders, and I said to him, "You are the very man for Franklin and he pointed out to me a house which could be seen from [illegible] garden. "It is there," said he to me, "that Franklin lived in 1778." I shrieked that house, which is now pulled down. This is this drawing. I think I read the picture of Franklin by [illegible] Society, Constitution.

I am happy that the Sanitary Commission, in doing me the honor to call upon me, should have afforded me the occasion to renew the expression of my deeply [illegible] sympathies with the gallant men who struggle so [illegible] to rid the great American Republic from [illegible] stain, Slavery.

VICTOR HUGO.

HAUSERMAN HOUSE, March 16, 1864.

THE ART AUCTION.

The sale of photographs and engravings took place last evening, in the Art Gallery. There was but little excitement, and the prices were comparatively small. A proof of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" brought $30; a portrait of Rev. Dr. Bellows, $15; portrait of Richard Grant White, $14; portrait of Thomas Acton, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, $10; portrait of Gen. Fitz John Porter, $1. The prices generally were rather small. A bronze statue of Rembrandt brought $250.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR BET.

A bet of one thousand dollars was made yesterday on the accuracy of the Treas' report, which gave Grant 10 majority on the record current of the close of voting yesterday, and Gen. Dix 10 majority which placed McClellan ahead. Our report was correct, and some one is $1,000 in pocket in consequence.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ADMISSION.

The admission to-day and to-morrow will be twenty-five cents, in order to afford everybody, who [illegible] an opportunity of visiting the Fair. In order to encourage the crowd that will be present, it is requested and expected that season tickets shall not be used on these days. The holders of season tickets having already obtained admission for a longer time than was originally promised, the management hope that no one will attempt to evade the above request.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Sales up to 5 P. M.	$16,923 65
Admissions, Fourteenth-street	4,852 60
Admissions, Union-square	1,445 60
Donations	9,280 35
Total	$32,502 60

REPORTS FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Union Square, gross receipts	$50,916 70
Restaurant, gross receipts	50,260 00
Fine Department, gross receipts	22,000 00
Indian Department, gross receipts	2,550 00

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	171¾	1100	Reading R	140
5,000	do	171¾	300	do	139
5,000	do	172	900	Mich. So. R	93
5,000	do	172¾	100	do	93¼
5,000	do	172¾	200	do	93¾
5,000	do	173	500	Pittsburgh	114¾
5,000	do	173¾	100	do	115
5,000	do	173¾	200	do	114¾
5,000	do	173¾	100	Clev. & T.	147
5,000	do	173¾	100	Northwestern	84
5,000	do	173¾	100	Northwestern pf	84
5,000	do	173¾	100	Fort Wayne	113¾
5,000	do	174	100	Ft. Du Chem	70
5,000	do	174	100	Wabash	71
5,000	do	173¾	200	do	71
5,000	New Railway Pf	107	100	C. R. & M. Co	19
5,000	do	107	100	C. & R. I. Pref	93
5,000	do	107	30,000	C. & Rim	94
5,000	Ill. Cen. R	128¾	100	Cumberland	72
5,000	do	128¾	100	Central Coal Co	70
5,000	Harlem R	59	100	Quick. Min. Co	70
5,000	do	59	200	do	71
5,000	Mich. Cen. R	140	200	do	71¾

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by Telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. It holds a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from various many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES," or newsmonthly—being a careful epitome and digest of the news of the day, both exhaustive and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and hence proves valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $10. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

D. Bateman's "Self-sewer" for all Sewing machines.

The *Scientific American*, referring to it at the fair, says: "It is really a useful and novel instrument. It guides the work itself," &c. It preserves the even, evenly bending, no basting. "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," are used with advantage, giving effectious immediate relief.

Are You Disturbed at Night?

and broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is positively safe in all cases. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Canvasback.—The inquisitive can connect nothing more delicious than the Canvasback Reunion, Punch and Cordial. Sold everywhere. Depot: 7 Bleecker-st., New-York.—D. S. HARRIS & CO. Wholesale Agents in New-York.—J. J. TISHMAN & CO.

Sewing-machines at Mast.

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety elsewhere manufactured.

SLATER'S, No. 3 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and other fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. Rigg's Truss invites the severest examination. Hard rubber, spear-proof, cleanly, durable; also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Harry's Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, promoting the healthy and gray hairs, nourishment of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as nail thrush, pimples, chilblains, &c.) sharp rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 355 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes For Sale Cheap for Cash, at No. 109 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.

No. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, all elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DRY GOODS.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by

J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.

To be had of all druggists and grocers.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS is composed very largely of cailaya, with a number of other rare medical plants, chiefly products of the tropics of Asia and America. It is the only exhilarant tonic or beverage in the world followed by no stupefying reaction; hence for convalescents, the debilitated and sedentary, it has no equal. It has the pleasant bitter taste of pure cailaya bark, with an indescribable exquisite flavor suited to the most refined palate. We refer to testimonials published daily in this column, as to the scope of its medical powers.

W. CHILTON & CO.,

Marble Store, No. 21 Walker-st., New-York.

For sale by all Druggists.

FROM A CLERGYMAN.

NEWARK, June 18, 1863.

Messrs. W. CHILTON & Co.:

In answer to your inquiries with regard to the Crimean Bitters you kindly gave me, I can right honestly say, has on an invigorating and exhilarating tonic for the sedentary, it is all you could of it. It is better far than the wine, *generosum et lene*, Horace as a dyspeptic wished for of ten lasting quarters:

"Quod curas abigat, quod cum qe divite mentet
In venas animumque meum, quod verba ministret."

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, on the eastern of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c., but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past five years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, *exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing*, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Prices of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Survey at a Glance.

THE

WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,

IN

GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of

GENIN,

No. 513 BROADWAY.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the coming season he has introduced upward of *one hundred new styles*. It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,

as his store now contains. The world owes as if

TASTE AND FANCY.

could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES

which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it Takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers.—Styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

MARRIED.

ARCHIBALD—LYON.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Ebenezer Lyon, Esq., by Rev. Dr. J. M. Hulbert, Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD to Miss MARY E. LYON, both of Yonkers. No cards.

BEEBE—SATTERLEE.—On Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. J. W. Schenck, of New-Brunswick, N. J., ANSON F. BEEBE and CAROLINE F., daughter of Douglass Satterlee, Esq., all of this City.

BRADSHAW—MARSH.—On Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., RUFUS G. BRADSHAW, Esq., of New-York City, and Miss CAROLINE ROBINSON MARSH, daughter of the late Major Hugh R. Marsh, of Schenectady.

CLAPP—TOWNSEND.—At St. George's Church, Newburgh, on Tuesday, April 19, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., Rector, CHARLES CLAPP, of Stamford, Conn., to Miss HELEN B. TOWNSEND, daughter of the late Wm. H. Townsend, of Newburgh. No cards.

CAMP—HITSELBERGER.—On Thursday, April 21, at the Reformed Church, by Rev. H. D. C. Cruikshank, JOHN J. CAMP to M. LOUISE, daughter of C. Hitselberger, Esq., all of this City.

COLGAN—RANDOLPH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. Dr. Pise, Dr. JOSEPH F. COLGAN, Jr., to Miss SARAH M. RANDOLPH, of New-York.

DAVIS—BROOKER.—By Walcoville Conn., on Wednesday, April 6, by Rev. E. Selby, D. D., WM. H. DAVIS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss JENNIE BROOKER, of the former place. No cards.

FRIS—WHEELWRIGHT.—On Wednesday, April 20, by Rev Dr. Osgood, EDWIN M. FRIS to LYDIA TRAVIS, eldest daughter of Washington Wheelwright, Esq., all of this City.

HERRICK—FOSTER.—On Wednesday, April 6, at Queens, by Rev. S. H. Jarvis, Rev. E. S. HERRICK to SOPHIA WOODHULL FOSTER, daughter of John F. Foster, Esq., of Queens.

HALSEY—HAINES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. David Magie, D. D., WM. F. HALSEY to JANNIE E., daughter of E. T. Haines, Esq., both of the former place.

LOW—WELLS.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., SAMUEL B. LOW to ANNIE E. WELLS, daughter of George W. Wells, all of Brooklyn.

MERRILL—TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, April 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, WILLIAM H. LIVERLY to AMELIA J. HAINES, daughter of Edwin M. Haight, all of this City. No cards.

PECK—RAYON.—On Thursday, April 14, at St. John's Church, Greenpoint, by Rev. Dr. Pierce, CHARLES M. PECK, of New-York City, to LUCY H. RAYON, of Greenpoint.

PEYSER—SIMON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. H. Wood, Mr. STEPHEN B. PEYSER to Miss GUSSIE SIMON, all of Brooklyn.

SHEPARD—KING.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the residence of John Stratton, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, JOSHUA W. SHEPARD to BARBARA P. KING, all of this City.

SLEEPER—BROWN.—On Wednesday evening, April 20, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, at the residence of the bride's father, D. L. SLEEPER to GERTRUDE W., only daughter of Rufus C. Brown, Esq., all of this City.

WILHELMUS—HOCHSCHER.—On Thursday, April 21, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, JOHN C. WILHELMUS to GEORGIANA LOUISA, daughter of Charles A. Hochscher.

YOUNG—SLATER.—On Thursday, April 21, by Rev. Dr. Freeland, Mr. ROBERT YOUNG to Miss ANNIE, youngest daughter of Robert Slater, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Thursday, April 21, GEORGE J. BROWN, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 155 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

BURNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 20, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH WARNER, wife of Philip I. Jones, M. D., and daughter of the late Edward Burnett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited (without further notice) to attend her funeral, from No. 166 Prospect-av., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 21, JESSIE, infant daughter of George A. and Elizabeth F. Carter, aged 7 months and 6 days.

LYNAUGH.—On Wednesday, April 20, JACOB LYNAUGH, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 17 West 13th-st., on Sunday next, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MERWELL.—On Wednesday, April 20, ELLEN MERWELL, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 15 East 11th-st.

SLOAT.—At Nyack, N. Y., Col. ISAAC SLOAT, aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Tappantown, N. Y., this day, (Friday,) April 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—At the Astor House, on Thursday, April 21, of Dr. Hosack, WILLIAM, N. Y., firm of Smith & Nand, of this City, aged 46 years.

WELSH.—On Wednesday, April 20, after a painful illness, FRANCISKA WELSH, WIDOW of the late Charles Welsh, Esq., aged 59 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family, and of her nephew, Charles Schmitt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence of deceased, *No. 287 Livingston-st.*, Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 267.—April 21, 1864.

55, 61, 12, 18, 47, 4, 25, 22, 33, 6, 53, 27.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 260.—April 21, 1864.

16, 56, 68, 6, 63, 75, 10, 78, 57, 20, 40, 52, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 191—April 21, 1864.

12, 23, 46, 41, 7, 47, 36, 68, 32, 30, 48, 11.

CLASS 192—April 21, 1864.

58, 59, 63, 25, 12, 10, 74, 42, 57, 72, 37, 55, 53.

J. B. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Banker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

The best hairdressing ever yet offered to the public; is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation, $1 per bottle; $6 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Consultation as to the treatment of the hair, free.

MEDIUM AND FINE
CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

A complete stock of well made goods, suitable for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.

HENRY & JOHN PARET, Jr.,
No. 56 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES, our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance*.

Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April, May or June.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR

MAY, 1864.

The *Atlantic* for May is now ready, with contributions from

Robert Browning,	Harriet E. Prescott,
John G. Palfrey,	Gail Hamilton,
T. Buchanan Read,	Thomas W. Parsons,
Bayard Taylor,	H. Marvel,
William Winter,	A. M. Diaz,
Lucy Larcom,	Arthur Gilman,
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe,	

AND OTHER POPULAR WRITERS.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Cruise on Lake Ladoga: Wet-weather Work; The Reaper's Dream; The New-England Revolution of the Seventeenth Century; Some Account of the Early Life of an Old Bachelor; The Snow Man; The Gold Fields of Nova Scotia; Life in the Sea Islands; Gold Hair; California as a Vine Land; To a Young Girl Dying with a Gift of Fresh Palm Leaves; The Rim—Part V.; Typee; House and Home Papers—Part V.; Recollections; The Presidential Election; Reviews and Literary Notices.

The numbers of the *Atlantic* since January, containing Mrs. Stowe's admirable

HOUSE AND HOME PAPERS,

will be sent postpaid on receipt of 20 cents for each number. These papers should be read in every household.

TERMS.—The *Atlantic* is for sale by all book and periodical dealers. Price 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, $4, postage paid. CLUB PRICES—Two copies for one year, $7, and each additional subscription at the same rate; and an extra copy gratis for every club of ten subscribers, or twenty-seven copies for $28.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,

THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE.

They are

SUBSTANTIAL, ECONOMICAL,

in the consumption of coal, and

SURE BAKERS.

Put up and warranted by

JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & Co.,
Late Janes, Beebe & Co.,
corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.,
one block from Broadway.

MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,

Superior to any others in the following particulars:

They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.

Manufactured only by

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Send for a Descriptive Circular.

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times* (from the initial number 1850 to 1863 inclusive,) neatly bound in 28 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

STIMULATE YOUR LIVER, REGULATE your bowels, cleanse your stomach, purify your blood, cure your jaundice, build up your system, by the use of Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Agents. Sold by all druggists. Price only 31 and 50 cents per bottle.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, for which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Stocks issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to such Bonds will be received at United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, as may be stated upon their face, not less than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial use.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50.) One Hundred Dollars, ($100.) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500.) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000.) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50.) One Hundred Dollars, ($100.) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500.) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the *date of subscription and deposit*.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, *their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum*, according to the rate of tax levied in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to vendors as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for the payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 2d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Boston.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Baltimore.
First National Bank of Washington.
First National Bank of Cincinnati.
First National Bank of Chicago.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All responsible banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st. Factory No. 449 West-st.

Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,

ALL GRADES AND SIZES

JOHN J. REIMER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,

NO. 233 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, FOR CASH, consists of MOST all sizes and qualities, FROM $18 TO $70 PER M.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.

TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of

Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.

JOHN J. REIMER,

NO. 233 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.

THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.

One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.

WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions

FOR SALE BY

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway.

One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT LEE, WITH RIVER FRONT.—R. L. DODD & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the large frame dwelling-house and about 11 to 12 acres of land, with about 600 feet water front, which must ere long possess great value for its water privilege; house in good order. On the premises are a large barn, coach-house, stable, greenhouse, ice-house, &c., in excellent order. The garden is well laid out and early crops sown.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st., and of Wiehe & Prentice, No. 12 Wall-st.

WILLIAM KELLY, } Executors of Isaac Newton.
JOHN C. HEWITT, } deceased.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer "ETNA," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of April, at 10¾ A. M., and at the sub-town stations at follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

LUMBAGO OR WEAK BACK.—WEAK METTAM & CO.'S VOLTAIC BELTS. They are an infallible remedy for the above complaints and many others.

Office No. 289 Broadway. Price $3; per mail, $4 25. Send for circular.

DEAFNESS.

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,

CURED,

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

All [illegible] of the Eye and Ear requiring either [illegible] or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

No. 818

BROADWAY.

No. 818

BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED,

CATARRH CURED,

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Occulist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and lost for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not already praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their disconsolate. To such we would say, strike out with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the benefit to assure his patients whether it is within his power so make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

DEAFNESS CURED.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whose hands eyes were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not long to cure as a brother practitioner has even, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we know of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken on acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the cause, and also who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we consulted to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge in very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which conflicts apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. Is it certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the excitements which destroy the organ

FINANCIAL.

AMERICA LOAN COMPANY,
OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.
OFFICE NO. 2 CHAM-ST.

GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
FOR APARTMENTS
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
WM. H. APPLETON,
President.
WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. P. GRANT
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000. Shares, $100 each.
Scrip for fractions of shares.
Office of construction for 30,000 feet of the supply can be opened at our office on SATURDAY, 30th inst.

The common deposit has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains through streets and avenues of New-York.

Two per cent on amount of subscription is due January 1st on delivery of scrip.

JACOBY, NIGGE & CO.,
No. 44 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the next meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of CHOOSING a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year.
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PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the First page.

of others, for should they have practically themselves in the dust, and licked the feet of their oppressors. Position such humiliation by the plea that they were maintaining their allegiance to their State? The loyal men of Virginia fully justified themselves in the eyes of mankind, and God maintained their allegiance when they adopted the only course by which their State could be saved to the Union. What might have been the consequence, if the men of West Virginia had succumbed to the Richmond oligarchy? She had sent more than twenty thousand men to aid the Union cause. If those men had espoused the other side, the Confederate army, protecting in their additional strength, would have occupied the Valley of the Ohio, including Western Pennsylvania, long before the first battle of Bull Run. The coherence of these sturdy, mountaineers to the Union has doubtless disconcerted many a well-laid repast plan at an important crisis in the troubles of the country.

Mr. VAN WINKLE said that he believed the amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery, would meet the approval of the people of West Virginia, as to his opinion, the great majority of his constituents would at any time since 1832, have voted for gradual emancipation by the State Government, if it had been presented to them as an isolated question in a legal and constitutional way. While this was the case, he was opposed to the premises upon the people there passed the Fugitive Slave Law, and the elevation of the negro to the level of citizenship against the decision of the courts and the practice of the Government from its foundation. Persons of the negro race were unquestionably not counted among "we, the people," who established the Constitution of the United States. Nor were they at that time permitted to exercise the rights and privileges of citizenship in any State, nor could they obtain passports as native born. It was the fiat of the Almighty Ruler, that men should dwell in separate and independent communities, and in such communities enjoy equal rights and privileges. There were many negroes to whom the rights of citizenship might be safely committed; but they were the minority. He denied that any other act was necessary to promote emancipation than that already passed by the Senate. As the Fugitive Slave Law was to-day a dead letter on the statute book, all that was desired was that the loyal men should redeem their State organizations, and when this was done, all that was desirable was accomplished. For himself, he had never doubted that there was a bright future for our country, and he had his faith beaten in the darkest history, as storms and tornadoes were but the precursors of a brighter day.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) moved an amendment to the bill providing that no person found in any Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall be deemed to have been held in service or to have been enslaved under the act of 1793, and that the 4th section of said act be repealed.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, to Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) reported the House bill to provide for a National currency, secured by the pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, with amendments, the only important one being the striking out of the provision relative to taxation by States of capital, circulation and business of banking associations, and the substitution of the following provisions:

In lieu of all other taxes every association shall pay the United States Treasurer in the months of January and July a duty of one-half of one per cent. each half year, and after January 1, 1867, upon the average amount of circulation, and a duty of one-quarter of one per cent. each half year, upon the average amount of deposits, and a duty of one-quarter of one per cent. each half year, upon the average amount of capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, and in default in payment by any association, duties may be collected as provided for in the collection of United States duties of other corporations, or the Treasurer may reserve the amount of interest due on bonds deposited. Return of the average amount of notes, deposits and stock beyond that invested in bonds, is required to be made under oath ten days from January 1 and July 1, under penalty of $200 for each default, to be collected either from banks or bonds or as collections are made from other corporations, at the option of the United States Treasurer, and the duties shall then be levied according to the amount of notes in circulation and deposits, and further capital to be ascertained in such manner as the Treasurer may deem it best. Provided, that this section shall not be construed to prevent the application of the proceeds of such taxations being included in the valuation of the personal property of any individual or corporation in the assessment of taxes, under State authority, at a rate no higher than is assessed on other capital in the hands of citizens of such State; and provided that there shall be no exemption of the real estate of such associations from State or municipal taxes.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) moved to take up the Army Appropriation Bill, which was carried.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

AMBROSE W. CLARK, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, made a report, the design of which is to secure the continuation of the publication of the *Congressional Globe* by additional compensation. The report was recommitted, with instructions.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The House went into committee for the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered an amendment providing that the stocks of liquors on hand be taxed fifty cents a gallon. He said he did not propose to discuss at length his proposition, because it had been freely debated when this subject was before the committee and House. It was merely carrying out the principle heretofore adopted by Congress. Under the law passed some time ago foreign liquors on hand were taxed, and are now paying a duty of forty cents a gallon.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he had hoped this subject would not have been brought up here again to agitate the House and country. It had already been settled by this House that there should be no retroactive tax. There was an incongruity, it was true, in the bill, which had been previously adopted with regard to the tax on foreign spirits, but a bill had, he believed, already been introduced in the Senate to repeal that law, which would no doubt be passed. He understood that anticipating its prompt repeal, the Secretary of the Treasury has never given any orders to enforce the collection. He hoped this crusade would cease, and this bill be promptly passed and not put in a shape which would keep it lingering between the two Houses through the remainder of the session. We have lost four millions of dollars by the course heretofore pursued on this subject.

Mr. WASHBURNE remarked, he did not wish to go into a discussion of the subject, but only to assure the gentleman from Pennsylvania that he was not a factious opposition. He (Mr. W.) when the former bill passed, given notice that when this bill was reported he should introduce this amendment. He wished to obtain a vote of this House upon this subject. The gentleman remarked that we had lost four millions of dollars by the former discussion and action of this House, on this matter. He would inform that gentleman that we lost twenty millions by not insisting upon the proposition of the gentleman from New-York, (FERNANDO WOOD.) Notwithstanding the clamor which had been raised against the taxing of stocks on hand, and the claim that we could not obtain the assent of the Senate to any bill embodying the principle, he would call attention to the fact that the additional tax on foreign spirits was allowed to stand. He knew of no question which had been so fully canvassed as this of taxing liquors on hand, and he believed the country was satisfied of its justice and expediency.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Pennsylvania, remarked that he would do the gentleman the justice to acknowledge that he did give the notice he mentioned. He also recollected that the gentleman had introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill providing for a tax on stocks on hand, which was not adopted. He believed that such a tax was a violation of the solemnly pledged faith of the country. The gentleman said we lost $20,000,000 by the rejection of this tax. The largest estimate he could make of the amount which could have been derived from it, if all had been collected, was $4,000,000.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) remarked he was opposed to the amendment of his colleague. In the discussion which heretofore took place on this subject the country had been satisfied, except his colleague and two or three other gentlemen of the impracticability of the measure. If this amendment was adopted, the principle involved would open up a discussion which would keep us here until the 1st of January. It must be applied to every other article and branch of manufactures. Why was it that this principle is attempted to be applied to whisky alone, which is already taxed by this bill fourfold its ordinary value? He did not complain of that, but, this was a payday a rule never before adopted, and preventing the passage of any tax bill at all.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) expressed his hope that Mr. WASHBURNE's amendment would be adopted. He denied emphatically that anything had been settled against this principle, notwithstanding the influence of the lobby had been brought to operate against it. The principle was applied to foreign liquors, and so far as any principle at all had been settled, it was in favor of taxing stocks on hand. The bill discriminates all through against importations. While every article of manufactures are heavily taxed, there is no tax at all on agricultural products. This is an unequal, unjust, unfair and unconstitutional taxation. Under this bill New-York will pay more revenue to the Government than all the Western States. He wanted all taxed alike, and desired that the amendment should be adopted, and domestic spirits taxed equally with the imported.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) was opposed to that question of restoring spirits when it was up before. He knew no reason why this was persisted in with regard to whisky. This he did not consider a sufficient reason; what he wanted was to effect Illinois against Illinois. He then sent up and had read by the Clerk the address of Representative LOVEJOY to the House which was laid before them during the previous discussion of the subject.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said he regretted this as a mischievous proposition. It could not pass the Senate. It was very important that this bill should be promptly passed in order that it may take effect before the first of May, so as to operate upon the incomes tax. There is a certain sort of symmetry in the bill as it stood; in order to continue the symmetry it would be necessary, if the gentleman's principle were adopted, that the additional tax should be applied to spirits which should be manufactured hereafter. If whisky on hand was taxed why not other property. We have proposed, in order to satisfy all parties, to raise the duties largely in this bill. In order to still further satisfy them he proposed an amendment, which was agreed to, making the tax one dollar per gallon from the first of May, instead of the first of July.

Mr. WASHBURNE's amendment was rejected—59 against 70.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered the following as a new section:

And be it further enacted, that so much of the seventh section of the act of Congress of March 7, 1864, to increase the internal revenue, &c., as levies a tax on spirits imported prior to March 7, 1864, be, and hereby is repealed, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to refund to persons paying the same all moneys thus exacted on spirits, the original entries of which were made prior to said March 7, 1864.

He said the law of March last levied a tax of forty cents per gallon on all imported liquors on hand, while, notwithstanding his efforts to include domestic liquors, the latter were exempt. There was no justice in this. Why should importers who have sent forward orders to Europe for goods predicated upon the tariff and tax bills existing at the time the orders were given be made to bear not only the additional taxes imposed before their arrival, but indeed liable to have taxes imposed long after arrival, while owners in domestic liquors were to be exempt? You refuse to tax domestic spirits on hand, but do not extend the principle to foreign liquors on hand. It appears to me, he said, that importers have strong equities on their side. The City of New-York is to be a great sufferer of this kind of legislation. She had paid three-fourths of the whole revenue of the nation since its foundation. The expenses of Government had been collected from imports, and New-York has furnished it. Why this discrimination against her? He strongly urged the adoption of his amendment to exempt foreign liquors from the tax on hand, inasmuch as the House had refused to apply the principle to domestic liquors.

At the suggestion of several gentlemen, Mr. WOOD withdrew his amendment for the present, giving notice that he would offer it at a future stage of the proceedings.

An amendment was adopted, including Naptha in the section which provides that all distilled spirits and all refined coal oil, upon which an excise duty is imposed, may be exported without payment of duty, when the same is intended for exportation.

During the proceedings on Mr. WASHBURNE's amendment,

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to insert the words "since great are the charms of cheap whisky?" [Laughter.] He also unsuccessfully moved to increase the tax from one dollar to a dollar and a half per gallon.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, reducing the duty on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors from one dollar to fifty cents per barrel. The tax proposed was too high, and no deducted the question as one of morals as well as of revenue, for the use of such fermented liquors diminished the use of spirituous liquors.

The amendment was rejected, thirty-two against seventy-four.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to reduce the tax to sixty cents, conciuding that this would yield a larger revenue than $1:

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said when the duty was levied on these articles, the brewers throughout the country only demanded that they should be placed on an equality with other spirits. We have raised the duty on spirits, and if that on beer, &c., was proportionately raised, we would now put on the latter a tax of $2 50 on each barrel.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) moved a tax of $1 a barrel. His amendment, together with Mr. ALLEN's, was rejected. An amendment was added providing beer, ale, porter and all other similar fermented liquors in bottles, shall pay no lower rate of duty than the proportion of $1 a barrel.

The committee have thus far acted upon seventy-five of the one hundred and seventy-three sections.

The House, at 4½ o'clock, took a recess till 7.

EVENING SESSION.

UNION OF THE MISSISSIPPI WITH THE NORTHERN LAKES.

The bill for the construction of a ship canal to unite the Mississippi with the Northern Lakes for the passage of armed vessels, &c., was taken up as the special order.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) declared his friendship for the measure, but believing that this was not a favorable time for its consideration, he moved it be postponed till the second Tuesday in December next.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) recognized the gentleman as an earnest and sincere friend of the measure. Having consulted with its friends in the House, and conferred with the Illinois delegation, he was compelled very reluctantly not to oppose the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts. He had hoped this Congress would have authorized this grand national improvement to be commenced as an additional link to hold the Union more firmly together.

Mr. STUART, of Illinois, (Dem.,) also alluded to the fact that the delegation from Illinois had, in view of our present national affairs, come to the conclusion it were better to postpone the bill till the next session.

The motion of Mr. DAWES was agreed to.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION.

The bill reported on Saturday by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Select Committee, to encourage emigration, was passed. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall not be a Bureau officer, but shall be subject to the Secretary of State.

The second section provides that contracts may be made for the passage of emigrants, upon the pledge of their wages for repayment, which shall be a lien on any land they may acquire after their arrival in this country.

The third section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may reduce the tonnage duties on our vessels bringing emigrants.

The fourth section declares that no emigrant availing himself of the provisions of this act shall be liable to military duty, during the present war.

The fifth section provides for the establishment of an office of emigration, in New-York City, to be filled by a Superintendent who may make contracts for the inland transportation of emigrants, to be paid for by them, and shall protect them against fraud and imposition.

The remaining sections provide that no person shall hold office under this act who is interested in the sale of any lands, or in the furnishing of any transportation directly or indirectly, &c.

The sum of $35,000 is appropriated to carry the foregoing provisions into effect.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and moved that it be postponed until May 4.

Objection being made to this motion, at his instance the bill was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF MILITIA EXPENSES TO PENNSYLVANIA.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. PENDLETON of New-York in the chair, on the bill to pay the expenses incurred by the State of Pennsylvania in calling out militia to repel rebel invasion.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a substitute, admitting various amendments, so as to make it provide for Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, West Virginia and Kansas, in calling out militia and minute men to repel rebel raids, and appropriating $15,000,000.

Mr. STEVENS said that all the States apart from Pennsylvania, similarly situated, had been paid, and he hoped the house would do justice to those who had advanced the money to Pennsylvania to defray these expenses. He had trusted the claim would have received a fair, honest and candid consideration; but he was inclined to regard the substitute of Mr. COX as intended to defeat the bill.

Mr. STEVENS, caused a letter from the Secretary of War to be read, recommencing the appropriation of $700,000 as justly due, and this was indorsed by President LINCOLN.

Mr. COX disavowed the imputation that he had offered his amendment to embarrass the bill. He did not desire to prejudice Pennsylvania's claims. He hoped the gentleman would do him justice.

Mr. STEVENS replied, with that explanation, he withdrew his remark concerning the gentleman.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) remarked that the militia of Pennsylvania had not been mustered into the United States service.

Mr. STEVENS explained, by saying the militia was under Federal officers. It was dishonest to refuse to pay the claim. Many persons in Pennsylvania had not only been robbed, but bankrupted, by the raid. Pennsylvania had been treated worse than any other State, after all her sacrifices.

Mr. WILSON objected to the characters of the gentleman's remarks. He did not recognize the right of that gentleman to talk in that way to any other member.

Mr. STEVENS replied that his language was not personal.

Mr. WILSON said the gentleman had charged dishonesty on all who opposed the bill.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that the refusal to pay a claim of this kind was not honest.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of New-York, (Dem.,) would not say that the judgment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was not honest; but it was warped mightily.

Mr. GARFIELD, of New-York, (Dem.,) said Pennsylvania did not subscribe to patriotism being less any one State to give her a preference. Some of her regiments were not mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS showed from the report of the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania that the militia were mustered in.

Mr. GARFIELD replied there was evidently a misunderstanding between the Government and Pennsylvania.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) proposed a substitute, providing for a board of three Commissioners to whom claims should be referred for consideration, and report to all the loyal States for equipping and paying troops into the field, and that they report the same to Congress, with view to payment from the Treasury.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) did not think the bill should be opposed on the ground that the militia were not mustered into the service of the United States. It was most certain that they had been in the service. He opposed the bill for a different reason, namely, the present state of the Treasury, and he thought Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other States, should set the patriotic example of waiting for a more favorable season.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said the imputations thrown upon the justice of the claim of that State were unworthy of the Representatives who made them. Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, asked no defence to look at, as she had an opportunity of unfolding her own records. The people of that State had never been slow to do their duty, and had failed in no particular. She was prompt to respond in the call for troops, in behalf of whom this bill was intended. He did not believe, as has been asserted, that this Government was on the verge of bankruptcy. The debt of the country in the future was the least of its troubles. By way of depreciating the services of Pennsylvania, it was said New-York and New-Jersey had hastened to protect the borders of Pennsylvania. After conceding all the patriotism and magnanimity due to those States, he claimed that they defended themselves when they defended Pennsylvania; for if Lee had penetrated to the heart of that State, the seat of trouble would have been transferred to the borders of those States.

Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose. At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

Reception of Battle-Flags—New-York Affairs—The Tax Levy—Corporation Newspapers—Commotion among the Lobbyists—Nationalizing State Banks.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 21.

The reception of the battle-flags by the Legislature, last evening, in the Assembly Chamber, was attended by as many citizens of Albany as the chamber could accommodate with sitting or standing room. Fifty-five flags, from regiments—mostly between the Tenth and Nineteenth—were formally received. As each flag was presented, Adjt.-Gen. STRYKER read a brief sketch of the history of the regiment to which it had belonged, naming the list of battles in which it had been borne, and any points of special interest. Many of the flags were merely remnants, and of most of them it was stated that they had been torn by shot and shell, as well as worn by long use. Speeches were made by Gov. SEYMOUR, Speaker ALVORD and Gen. CALEB, of Kings County. Through the kindness of ALFRED B. STREET, I send the TIMES a copy of a poem written with reference to the occasion.

LINES BY ALFRED B. STREET, ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE WAR BANNERS, BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE, IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, APRIL 20, 1864, TO THE BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

Aye, bring back the banners, and fold them in rest!
They have wrought the their high mission, their holy behest;
Stained with blood, scorched with flame, hanging tattered and torn—
Yet dearer, by far, than when bright, they were borne
By brave hearts to glory!

As we gaze at their tatters, what battle-fields rise!
Floods flashing in deeds of sublimest surprise!
When earth rocked with thunder, the sky glared with fire,
And heaven's red pinion dashed onward in ire,
Beside deathless in glory!

From the stars to the lips, clasp the stripes to the heart!
Let us swear their grand memories shall not depart!
They have waved in this contest of freedom and Right!
And our eagle shall waft them, wide streaming in light!
To our summit of glory!

There—hope-darting beacons, starred shrines,—shall they glow,
Lighting Liberty's way to the breast of the foe!
Till her spear smites with splendor the gloom, and our sun
One broad central orb, shall again brighten one
Mighty nation of glory!

The bill placing Manhattan-square under the control of the Central Park Commissioners for improvement has been favorably reported to the Assembly, and will doubtless pass without opposition. It will be remembered that it has already passed the Senate.

The John T. Mills Railroad Bill, which has been opposed by the Third-avenue Railroad Company, was discussed in the Assembly this morning. Mr. WOODRUFF, of Herkimer, had made a minority report against the bill, and spoke against it at length. Mr. LOOMIS, of Oswego, spoke in its favor, urging that Jesse T. MILLS was deserving, and the road required by the citizens of New-York.

THIS is one of the New-York railroad bills that has become historical in the Legislature. Members of the railroad committees for the last five years would have no difficulty in making out a pretty accurate statement of the main facts in the life of Mr. MILLS, and could enter into the details of his railroad project. The House made no progress in considering his bill to-day beyond adopting the majority favorable report, and referring the bill to Committee of the Whole. There can hardly be *any* prospect for it this session.

The bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Law, which passed the Senate yesterday, came back to the House, this morning, for its concurrence. It had been so amended in the Senate as to be almost a new bill. The House refused to concur with the Senate, and ordered the appointment of a Conference Committee.

The New-York Tax Levy Bills were considered in Assembly to-day. The two bills provide, one for raising money for County and the other for City purposes. The first item in both bills is $35,000 for advertising. Mr. BERGMEDE thought this item should be reduced to $10,000. Putting advertising in so many newspapers was unnecessary, and amounted simply to a bribe to the newspapers. He hoped the newspapers would not be drawn into the corruption of the City by offering such a "sop" to each. He would have the newspapers left free to assail the corruption of the City, and not silenced by bribes. Mr. BALLANT explained that the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was, much of it, needed to pay for advertising already done. There would be no need of such appropriations for advertising in the future, because, under the new arrangement, the number of corporation papers had been greatly reduced. Until recently there had been eighteen Corporation newspapers, but now there were but four. The newspapers were not slow, as had been intimated, to assail the corruptions of the City, but when such corruptions within our city, Mr. PINCKNEY held views similar to those expressed by Mr. BERGMEDE. Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, remarked that the whole subject of the tax levy had been thoroughly investigated before the Committee on Cities, and the items of appropriation had been reduced so far as it appeared that it could properly be done. He thought the charges of corruption of the authorities of New-York, and of subsidizing the press, ought not to be made, as no facts were presented to sustain them. The House, in Committee of the Whole, voted to reduce the appropriation in the bill relating to raising money for County purposes, to $10,000, and added a provision that advertising should be given only to newspapers agreed upon by the Mayor, Comptroller and First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. So much for the first item of the County Tax Bill.

The next item is an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for cost of riot claim suits. This was reduced, after discussion, to five thousand.

The next item was four thousand dollars for contingencies of the Comptroller's office. This was struck out.

The next item, for County Contingencies, was reduced from nearly fifty to about forty thousand dollars.

An item of sixty-eight thousand for the construction of the Harlem River Bridge (new) was struck out.

"Officers' and witnesses' fees" were reduced from fifty-eight to two thousand dollars. This completed the County Tax Bill excepting one point. The motion giving the advertising to the newspapers designated by the Mayor, Comptroller and First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was reconsidered, and it was provided to give the advertising to the three daily newspapers having the largest City circulation.

The bill, when thus amended, was ordered to a third reading.

During the consideration of the above bill, a lobby incident occurred worthy of note. The lower lobby, by a resolution recently passed, is reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies. This has proved a great relief, the crowd being excluded. This morning, during the consideration of the tax levy, Mr. MATTOON called the attention of the House to the fact that several "first-class lobbyists" were in the lower lobby, and demanded that the rules should be enforced. The attention of the House was directed to several well-known gentlemen from New-York City, of wealth and position, who were quietly observing the proceedings of the Legislature. Business, however, was resumed, until Mr. MATTOON again insisted that the rules should be enforced. The Speaker stated that he would, if called upon, resume the Chair, which was then occupied by a temporary chairman, the House being in Committee of the Whole. The chairman announced that unless the rules were complied with he should call the Speaker to the chair to enforce them. Several members spoke a few words in behalf of the respectable gentlemen whom it was proposed to expel from the lobby. Mr. MATTOON rebuked them for manifesting sympathy for gentlemen of wealth. His own constituents and friends had been expelled, and the Legislature did not sympathize with *them*,—but they were not millionaires. He moved that the Speaker be called upon to take the chair and enforce the rules. At this stage of the proceedings the gentlemen in the lower lobby hastily withdrew.

In the Senate, this morning, the bill to nationalize State banks, similar to the bill which passed the Assembly, but not the same bill, was lost on third reading, by a vote of fifteen yeas to twelve nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bell, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Havens, Hobb, Juliand, Laimbeer, Strong, White—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Allaben, Christie, Cole, Comans, Fields, Humphrey, Munger, Murphy, Niven, Shafer, Smith, Williams—12.

The bill giving power to the authorities of New-York to convey certain lands on Ward's Island to the Society for the benefit of destitute Roman Catholic children, was lost by a vote of 11 yeas to 17 nays. The Senate have spent much of the morning session in perfecting the bill providing to appropriate various sums to public charities—the usual appropriations, and the bill has been ordered to a third reading.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 21.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the East Marion Wharf Company.

A minority report by Mr. FIELDS against the Tax Commissioners Bill.

Incorporating the Clever Fellows Club of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Jail and Penitentiary of Kings County.

Relative to the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road Company.

Amending the charter of the National Life and Limb Insurance Company.

Authorizing the State Banks to form under the National Banking law. Lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bell, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Havens, Hobb, Juliand, Laimbeer, Strong, White—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Allaben, Christie, Cole, Comans, Fields, Humphrey, Munger, Murphy, Niven, Shafer, Smith, Williams—12.

[NOTE.—It requires seventeen votes to pass any bill in the Senate.]

Amending the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

Relative to the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Relative to the New-York Magdalene Benevolent Society.

Providing that husband and wife may be witnesses for and against each other in certain cases.

Amending the charter of the New-York Eye Infirmary.

To enable the Children's Aid Society of New-York to hold real estate.

Empowering the authorities of New-York to convey the lands on Ward's Island to the society for the care of destitute Catholic children. Lost.

Incorporating the East Marion Wharf Company.

The General Charity Appropriation Bill was ordered to a third reading.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 21.

The adverse vote on the Banking Bill was reconsidered, 19 to 16—a party vote.

Mr. BUCKBEE moved that the concurrent resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the law exempting United States securities from State taxation, was tabled.

The Military Appropriation Bill was made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank-road; the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Bill; authorizing the City of Troy to borrow money; increasing the compensation of Constables in Brooklyn; the Rochester Police Bill; the Kings County Bounty Loan Bill; amending the charter of the Fire Insurance Company; incorporating the American Club of New-York; the Coast, New-York and Rockaway Railroad Bill was advanced to the Committee of the Whole, Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 21.

To authorize the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds, complete.

To amend the Brooklyn City charter.

Relative to New-York District Courts.

Relative to the Citizens' Savings Bank, complete.

Relative to the Atlantic Savings Bank, complete.

To alter the Commissioners' map of New-York, complete.

The Senate's amendments to the Metropolitan Police Act were non-concurred in, and a conference committee ordered.

The Manhattan-square Bill.

The New-York County Tax Levy was considered in the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Canal Appropriation Bill.

Annual State Tax Bill.

Relative to the American Institute.

To prevent swindling persons enlisted in the United States service.

Authorizing Justices of Peace to act as Coroners in certain cases.

Relative to the fire limits of the Eastern District, Brooklyn.

For the registration of deaths.

Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds.

To amend the charter of Buffalo. Adjourned.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

LEADING CHARACTERS.—See Portraits, with descriptions, of Gen. B. F. BUTLER and Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY—with interesting articles on Broad Heads and Narrow Heads, with illustrations on "Our Social Relations"—Love Affairs, Ought Parents to Interfere? A Word to Lean Folks—Light, its Necessity—Psychology—The Soul Immaterial—A Real Vision—Dreams vs. Clairvoyance—Riches, &c., in May No *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*. Only 15 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, New-York.

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE SPRING HAT.—KNOX'S April sales are exceedingly but not surprisingly large, when the beauty and excellence of his Spring Hat are taken into consideration. Strangers who are attracted to the City by the fair should not fail to visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, before they turn their eyes homeward. A KNOX Hat would be a prize worth possessing.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRIS & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 21—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Mr. Davison, Messrs. Davison, Miss Lee, Mrs. Desmond, lady, infant and 2 servants, Mr. Goodall, lady and 3 children, Mr. Mackay, lady and 3 children, Messrs. Leckey and lady, Smallman and lady, Duryee, lady, 4 children and nurse, Dagleda and niece, Day, lady and 2 children, Monaghan and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Swan, Mrs. and Miss Walsh, Doran and lady, Sumner, lady and 2 children, Miss Donnelly, Mrs. E. Gibbons, Mrs. Moller, M. Guenderanden, M. de Veyret, Dr. Barton, J. Hunt, S. Petere, J. Gillespie, J. Perry, W. Morris, W. Lennan, H. W. Thompson, V. Whitehouse, Capt. Evans, C. Burke, McCool, W. Linnard, G. Bannantine, M. J. Bayworth, E. Russell, J. Feehan, W. Carey, J. McDonald, Jordan, J. Turner, J. J. Nick, J. Rhoder, W. J. Stewart, F. Rodez, W. A. Tarnstall, and 615 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 15 | Sun sets..... 6 40 | Moon rises. 7 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 35 | Gov. Island.. 8 24 | Hell Gate.. 9 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Crusader, Guthrie, Kingston, Jam., Booth & Co.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daleell; Tribune, Vance, Providence, J. P. Williams; Matamoras, Van Valkenburgh, Fortress Monroe, P. A. McSorley; Rebecca Clyde, Willetts, Washington, Jas. Hand; Greyhound, Martin, Fortress Monroe, P. J. Campbell; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Daleell.

Ships Proteus, (Br.,) Johnson, St. John, N. B; R. Irwin & Co.; Orpheus, (Bren.,) Wessels, Miramichi, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Marco Polo, (Bren.,) Gerdes, St. Johns N. B., Garrels & Meyer.

Brigs Lincoln Webb, Lloyd, St. Dominge City, Davey & Collins; Antonio Matteo, (Br.,) Marshall, Belize, P. Alexander & Sons.

Schooners Cora A. Sawyer, Reed, Bangor, E. H. Kreemer; Eliza A. Kelly, Linsley, New Haven; Sarah Elizabeth Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Mary Brockway, Damon, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; A. Chase, Wilson, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; F. Pierce, Hall, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; Etna, Dryden, York River, J. S. Black; Breeze, Summers, York River, J. S. Black; J. Randolph, Brown, Fort Royal, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John Lester, Phillips, Taunton; O. H. Van Name, Rush, York River, P. J. Campbell; Washington, Bodine, Fortress Monroe, P. J. Campbell; Ellen, (Br.,) King, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Kate, Trefether, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool 6th, and Queenstown 7th, at 11:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 15th inst., lat. 42 40, lon. 60 57, passed steamship City of Manchester, hence.

U. S. gunboat Tioonderoga, Steadman, Fortress Monroe 36 hours.

Steamer Dudley Buck, Harding, Newbern, N. C., April 17, and Hatteras Inlet 18th, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fannie, Theobold, Baltimore 8 da., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Aimena, Swan, Port Royal 6 da., in ballast to J. W. Nash.

Brig St. Ange, (French,) Tiburi, Rio Janeiro, 65 da., with coffee to J. L. Phippen & Co.

Brig Cumana, (Span.,) Cardenal, St. Johns, P. R., 10 da., with sundries to W. P. De Forest.

Brig Ann Smith, (Br.,) Anderson, Hoagland, Clenfuegos, 14 da., with sugar and molasses to John Boynton & Son. Sld. in co. with bark John W. Andrews, for Boston, Br. brigs Leonard Dexter and Ocean Rover, for New-York. April 16, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Montecello, cruising, all well.

Schr. Meadow, (Br.,) Whitfield, Hopewell, via St. John, N. B., 6 da., with sugar, &c., to Howard, Kay & Bleeker. April 17, lat. 36, lon. 73, passed a quantity of wreck stuff, part of the bulwarks of a vessel and barrels, supposed, of petroleum oil, painted H. B., heads painted red.

Schr. Adelaide, Hawkes, Steuben, with piling and wood to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. H. E. Bishop, Gardner, Portsmouth, N. H., with powder.

Schr. Bolivar Walters, Philadelphia, with coal for Roxbury.

Schr. Commodore, Burnett, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. Israel S. Snow, Ashare, Portland, Me., with tar, &c., to Jewett & Co.

Schr. El Dorado, Young, Staples 14 da., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Kate Brigham, Phalon, New-Orleans 10 da., in ballast to Thomas Dunham.

Schr. Henry Middleton, (of Brookhaven,) Furman, Matanzas 8 da., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Leigh, Wilcomes, Calais, with plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Riley, Cobb, Sandy Hook; had caught two whales.

Schr. Ann Johnson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Adele Helena, Coleman, Elizabethport, for Boston; lost bowsprit.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, with molasses and salt.

Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Grand Banks.

Schr. Daniel Converse, Kelley, narragan.

Schr. Empire State, Carr, Gloucester.

Schr. Chas. F. Booker, Booker, George's Banks.

Schr. James Pitch, Jr., Crocker, Barnegat.

Schr. Chief, Harris, Nantucket Shoals.

Schr. Steven Child, Young, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Childs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jane Ramsey, West, Belfast, with lumber.

Schr. Pilgrim, Gibbs, Bristol, for Fall River.

Schr. Emma Furbish, Verrill, Rockland.

WIND—At sunset, west.

Sailed.

April 19—Steamers United States, Hess, Admiral Dupont, Continental.

Ship Hockley.

Ships Americus, G. W. Hall, Agincourt, Lyman Cann, Cesar, Salmon.

Brigs Hayward, Caroline.

Schooners Wm